FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 MAY 1984

Libya

Members of the revolutionary committees stormed a building "infiltrated" by a "group of terrorists" and killed all members of the group when they refused to surrender, JANA announced. Lists of names of "terrorists" with whom they were collaborating were discovered in their possession. The agency also charged that "terrorist cells" trained in Sudan and Britain have been arrested. Commenting on the incidents, JANA said that Libya reserves the right to "punish" those who trained and supplied the "terrorists."

After the attack Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was reported by JANA to have met with participants in an ideological session for members of the military revolutionary committees. Damascus radio said the Libyan leader also spoke to Syrian President al-Asad on the telephone after the attack. A Libyan official in Paris blamed the attack on "a few Libyans and Palestinians" loyal to Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, AFP reported. According to Vienna television, Al-Qadhdhafi accused Britain of being "jointly responsible."

Meanwhile, Tunisian officials declined to comment on Libyan accusations that an anti-Libya group had entered Libya from Tunisia, KUNA disclosed. A TAP report cited by Tunis radio announced that three Tunisian guards were "detained" by Libyan authorities at the Tunisian-Libyan border and added that Tunisian authorities are seeking their return.

Lebanon

Political Situation — The Cabinet will meet on 10 May if agreement can be reached on a venue for the session, Beirut radio reported. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt had earlier stated in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that the meeting should be held in a "neutral" place rather than in B'abda, where there are "no security guarantees." On the other hand, former President Camille Sham'un stressed that the meeting must be held in B'abda, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Interior Minister 'Abdallah ar-Rasi will not attend because of former President Sulayman Franjiyah's opposition to his appointment, the radio also disclosed. At his weekly news conference, reported by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon, Franjiyah confirmed that he "cannot agree on the composition of this government," although he indicated willingness to compromise on his demands for the exclusion of "Israeli agents" from the government and for the right to choose half the Christian ministers.

Security/Military Situation — Sniper fire continued in Beirut and gunmen in the western sector kidnapped an American clergyman, Voice of Lebanon reported. The clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio spoke of "tension" in the Al-Biqa' valley following recent "limited clashes" between Israeli and Syrian forces while Beirut radio reported that Israeli trucks were recently seen towing Hawk antiaircraft missile batteries toward Al-Baruk Mountain, which overlooks the valley. In an earlier report on the 7 May clash between Syrian forces and Israeli gunboats near Al-Batrun, Beirut radio cited reports that the Syrians had foiled an Israeli landing attempt. Damascus radio carried another Syrian warning about Israeli intentions, asserting that Israel is strengthening its military presence in Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon in preparation for a preemptive strike at Syrian forces prior to the Israeli election.

Israel

Commenting on reports that Iranian authorities have used gas to kill Jews and other minorities in Iran, Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman said Israel can stop such practices, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported. Ne'eman's spokesman confirmed that these remarks intimated a threat to bomb Iran, the paper added.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in a speech in the DPRK reported by KCNA, reaffirmed his call for the convocation of a UN-sponsored conference to solve the Palestinian problem. 'Arafat also held talks with Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang during his stay in North Korea, KCNA noted.

Meanwhile, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio disclosed that the forthcoming visit to Moscow by a Fatah delegation will begin on 26 May.

Tunisia

A presidential statement broadcast by Tunis radio announced President Habib Bourguiba's decision to dismiss National Security Department chief Ahmed Bennour from his government and political positions.

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USSR's Chernenko Reaffirms Support for PLO

JN081720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Brother leader Yasir 'Arafat has received a reply message from Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. The Soviet leader reaffirms his country's support for the struggle of our Palestinian people under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. The Soviet leader says that this support will continue until the Palestinian people achieve their legitimate rights, including their rights to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state. In another development, a Fatah delegation will arrive in Moscow on 26 May 1984 on an official visit for talks with Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Arab region and the Palestine question.

Soviet Diplomat on Increased Gulf, Egypt Ties

GF081026 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 May 84 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] A Soviet diplomat has revealed the existence of intensified contacts between a number of Gulf countries and Moscow. He did not say that those contacts have given practical results, but he did say he expects a deepening development of relations and warned the United States against creating confusion in some regions of the Gulf in order to block the development of such relations. He did not hesitate to say that some Iranian actions against the Gulf countries, through the media and through practical measures, are being implemented as a result of U.S. planning and within the framework of Henry Kissinger's policy of intimidation.

The second line extends to Cairo. The Soviets believe that the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement has fizzled out even if the Labor Party assumes power, because this party cannot exceed certain limits and most of its conceptions are not accepted by the Arabs. When the agreement fizzles out, so will the U.S. policy. The Soviet diplomat quotes Dr Usamah al-Baz — without defining the occasion — as saying that the moderation has reversed during the past 2 years and Egypt has had to support the United States politically, and not the other way around. This is what made Cairo gradually reconsider a number of its policies when Moscow hinted at the following:

1. A rescheduling of some loans, or cancellation of most of those loans. This will relieve a great burden on the Egyptian budget — even though the burden is currently frozen. Economic expert George Karam has said that the basis of the Egyptian budget problem could be psychological, and although this theory is provocative, there is a lot of truth in it if we analyze the plights of the Egyptian budget.

2. Total preparation for the rearmament of the Egyptian Army through exceeding the previous reservations. It seems that the Egyptian response to this issue was limited, maybe because the offer came very early or during very critical circumstances. When we asked the Soviet diplomat about this issue, he said he knows nothing more than what he has read in the Western newspapers, but he pointed out that the dimensions of cooperation involve various sectors and should not be limited to one sector alone.

According to him, Cairo has expressed its satisfaction with the Soviet stance on the Gulf war, pointing out that it has been agreed in principle to coordinate in order to put an end to this war, even though American reporter Seymour Hersh believes that the Soviet Union is using this war to reach to the oil fields. Once again, the Soviet diplomat affirmed that his country's final goal is to neutralize the oil issue so that there will not be an excuse for instability in this strategic region.

PLO's 'Arafat Interviewed by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT

PM090747 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 May 84 p 2

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Arafat Hijazi in Amman — date not given]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sounded the alarm and called on Arabs to shed their differences and gear all their power and resources toward preventing the tragedy now looming over the heads of Arabs and Muslims. In a 3-hour interview with *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, he said: I am sounding the alarm to draw attention to the danger of settlements, which are now taking a new form. They are being planted in the hearts of the occupied Palestinian towns after the already successful usurpation of and settlement in the centers of Jerusalem and Hebron. This settlement process is a cancer spreading throughout Palestine to devour everything there.

The PLO chairman's interview with *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* took place after his brief and successful visit to Jordan and just before he left for Beijing. Arafat described his talks with King Husayn of Jordan as representing the beginning of the manifestation of joint steps by the Palestinians and Jordanians, who have agreed to proceed with their fateful integration process.

He also said: It is no coincidence that my visit to Jordan comes before my visit to China. We Palestinians and Jordanians are facing a common enemy and have a common cause and fate.

On his recent visit to the United States and Britain, King Husayn spoke on behalf of the Jordanian and Palestinian people with PLO authorization. I will hold talks with the Chinese leaders in the name of both the Palestinians and Jordanians. This mutual cooperation perhaps provides evidence that we are on our way to confederation, for which we laid the foundations last year and formed the firm basis of our talks on this visit. I carry the Jordanian viewpoint to the negotiating table in China. That viewpoint is in full harmony with the Palestinian viewpoint.

Replying to a question, 'Arafat said: "I do not want to go into any details, but I am optimistic that my talks with the Chinese leaders will be fruitful. These talks will cover military, financial, and information matters. We will also ask China, which has some international weight, to exert pressure on the United States to end its support for the perpetual Zionist aggression against our people in Palestine and Lebanon, as well as Zionist violation of our people's rights, freedom, land, and property. I will also submit to the Chinese leaders the Jordanian-Palestinian joint concept of an acceptable and just settlement of the Palestinian question."

'Arafat again spoke about the danger threatening Jerusalem and the occupied territories and the danger of Zionist settlements in general and settlement in Palestinian towns in particular. He said that these were the main issues discussed by Palestinian and Jordanian delegations during this visit.

He added: It was agreed that these dangers should be faced and the tragedy pre-empted before it occurs. A Jordanian-Palestinian joint move will be initiated on Arab and Islamic levels as soon as possible. A joint delegation will tour the Arab states to acquaint them with the new dangers and bring the Arab states and people face to face with their responsibilities, so that they may provide the necessary effective support for the steadfastness of the people of the occupied territories. A second delegation will go to the Islamic states to brief them on the Zionist designs aimed at destroying Jerusalam's Islamic and international character and urge the Islamic states and peoples to rescue the holy city and abort the sinister and dirty plot to destroy the city and every Arab and Islamic facet of that city. The PLO chairman emphasized that such delegation tours are necessary because, as he put it, some Arab and Islamic officials may not realize the gravity of the dangers threatening the holy land, because only one-fourth of the aid allocations approved by the Arab summit conferences has been paid. Many Arab states have not paid their share.

'Arafat again sounded the alarm for all the Arab and Islamic nations to hear. He warned of Zionist plans to swallow everything in the occupied territories, so that a day will come when we will have nothing to fight for if Arab indifference and failure continue. Speaking about the crisis within the PLO, 'Arafat said: I am optimistic about the future. There will be another expanded round of dialogue. A Palestinian dialogue conference will be held shortly in Algiers. Two Palestinian groups will be represented there: the group which fought for and defended the independence of Palestinian national decisions, and the group which did not fight but still supported the independence of these decisions. It will also be attended by the Executive Committee's independent members and the PNC speaker. The PLO chairman ridiculed Zionist media claims that the PLO was behind the assassination of Palestinian journalist Hanna Muqbil, secretary general of the Arab Journalists Federation. He said that those who spread such rumors are part of the Zionist interference, misrepresentation, and fabrication organs which are trying to undermine the PLO.

He added: Our own organs managed to pinpoint the side and the individuals who carried out that sinful act just hours after the act was perpetrated. They immediately asked the circles where the murderers took refuge to hand them over to the PLO so that they could be brought to public trial to expose their plots and give them the right punishment. Concluding his interview, 'Arafat said: Let the whole world know that the Palestinian revolution will remain steadfast and will continue, regardless of how lacking and disappointing our brothers are, and regardless of how fierce our enemies are or how great their appetite is for devouring our rights and our homeland. If we lose our security, rights, and peace, we will not be the only ones to pay the price. Our enemies will also pay a price, no matter how much aid and help they get from the enemies of the Arabs and Muslims.

AD-DUSTUR Interviews PLO Information Official

JN071047 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 May 84 pp 1, 21

[Muhammad Abu Ghawsh dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, officer in charge of Unified Palestinian Information, has called on the next PNC session to pass new legislation preventing those who opened fire on their own people from once again being admitted into Palestinian institutions. This, he said, will be the only change in the coming phase. He affirmed that there will be no change in Palestinian objectives or policy. We are also not thinking of establishing a new formula for national unity, he added. In a long interview, part of which *AD-DUSTUR* published today, 'Abd ar-Rahman said the USSR is concerned about PLO unity. 'Abd ar-Rahman added: The current phase is one of stalemate as far as the Middle East is concerned. He explained that the absence of Arab solidarity had led to what had happened to the Palestinian revolution and to its exit from Lebanon.

Asked about the possibilities of any action in the coming phase in favor of the Palestine question, 'Abd ar-Rahman reiterated that the coming phase will be one of stalemate as far as the Middle East is concerned, because the main players in the Middle East game will be busy. The United States is busy with the elections, Western Europe is suffering from a major economic crisis, and the Arabs are divided. Furthermore, Arab conflicts have led to dissidence within the Palestinian revolution. Syria was behind the dissidence to get rid of Palestinian action in the Lebanese and Syrian arenas. All these conditions have led to the current stalemate.

Asked about what the PLO could do in such circumstances, the Palestinian official said: The PLO is busy with itself and with reorganizing the Palestinian house. I can say that we have taken major strides toward achieving this objective.

'Abd ar-Rahman said: If the aim was to overthrow the Palestinian leadership and to destroy PLO unity in order to remove the PLO as a major party to the Middle East conflict, then this aim has failed for two reasons: the Palestinian people's maturity and the quick move in exposing the Syrian role against the Palestinian revolution. Syria pursues a two-faced policy and it is not easy to uncover this Syrian role. Syria uses slogans when talking to us, but in practice it pursues a different policy. This matter has confused us. We continued for more than 2 months facing the split or what was termed the dissidence for the sake of reform. It was no more than a Syrian ploy to exploit the PLO's situation after its departure from Beirut. But despite the serious challenges, the PLO was able to continue to play its role. True, attempts were made, and are still being made, to bleed and exhaust the PLO, but the organization has succeeded in maintaining its cohesion. It is now recovering from the strong blow that was directed to it and has taken major steps forward through the Palestinian dialogue that is being conducted by the Fatah leadership, a dialogue that is clear, frank and in conformity with the PNC decision.

'Abd ar-Rahman said: If certain Palestinian forces are being banned or prevented from returning to Palestinian national unity, then it is up to the Palestinian people to give their judgment on

any force. We want Palestinian national unity and are enthusiastic about it, because we do not want to see any Palestinian group working against the Palestinian people. Needless to say, any Palestinian group that abides by the policy of any Arab state works against the PLO, because the policies of the Arab states change daily.

An important meeting is due to be held on the 9th of this month in Algeria. There is no official confirmation for any request to postpone this meeting. We hope this meeting will be held at the specified date without any delay. If there is a delay due to a formal or technical reason, this is a simple matter. Two or 3 days is a minor delay and we hope there will not be a delay for any other reasons. We are eager to make the Palestinian dialogue in Algeria successful, but it must be made clear that the PLO must emerge from this state of paralysis. There is more than one way to do this. The formula which is at present under consideration, and encouraging all the Palestinian forces within the same framework of the PLO; is one way. If such a formula is not possible because of the existing Syrian veto, which assumes that the PLO will be paralysed for an indefinite period of time — this is a decision for the Syrian leadership according to their calculations — then it must be said that we will knock on the other door. That is, to achieve national unity by whatever is nationally possible.

Asked if this meant depending on a wide popular Palestinian conference, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: No, but we will depend on the PNC itself, with the forces that attend, and which are prepared to work within the framework of Palestinian national unity. The door will be left open for any group whose geopolitical situation does not allow it to participate — because it may be concerned for its interests inside Syria — in taking decisions in the interests of national unity. The forces which participate in the PNC will leave the door open for such groups to participate in the national unity formula at any time they are able to make their own decisions and become independant of Syrian influence. We stress this point because it is a basic and central issue to the PLO. Our efforts to rebuild the PLO and the political activity which we undertake should not be mixed up. Any political activity of the PLO, of the PLO's leadership, and of any new Palestinian grouping, adheres to the resolutions of the PNC. This is a foregone conclusion. Some sides think that we are embarking on a new formula for national unity in order to change Palestinian policy. I stress that there is no change in Palestinian objectives and no change in Palestinian policy.

Asked if changes in the institutions were possible, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: No, the Executive Committee will remain, and the PNC and the Central Council also. All these institutions will remain.

Asked if there could be an addition, change, or amendment to the Charter, or the laws and regulations, in a way that will help the efforts of the Executive Committee and others, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: There will be a change to prevent the dissidents and those who have opened fire on the Palestinian people from ever joining the Palestinian institutions, and that is the only change. Asked about how this could be achieved, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: There must be a final end to playing with Palestinian blood by any Arab regime and the next PNC will specify limits to protect Palestinian blood. The Palestinian gun is to fight Israel and not to be a mercenary gun in the hands of this or that regime with which to fight the PLO. This is the principal ammendment. There will be no change in the Charter or the resolutions.

The PNC must pass new legislation because this is the first time we have faced this situation. We faced situations in Al-Biqa', Tripoli, and north Lebanon, as well as the shelling of the camps in Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid. This is a new situation for the Palestinian people which has imposed disunity upon them, in addition to suffering, pain, and sacrifices in blood. It has also distorted the PLO's and the Palestinian revolution's image before the world. New legislation must be passed by the PNC in its next session to stop all the forces which take non-Palestinian orders and open fire on the Palestinian people.

Further on Interview

JN071413 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 May 84 pp 1, 27

[Text] Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, official in charge of the Unified Palestinian Information, has ruled out the possibility that Israel may carry out a military adventure against Syria despite all the current threats and commotion. In an interview with *AD-DUSTUR*, 'Abd ar-Rahman said that Israel is currently engaged in devouring and digesting southern Lebanon. Thus, it cannot wage another aggression now. He emphasized the PLO's support of any Arab side that opens fire on Israel or that is fired on by Israel. He added that the PLO is mainly concerned about restoring its effective role as a basic combating side in the Middle East. He noted three messages sent by King Hassan, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, to the U.S. President which warned against moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. 'Abd ar-Rahman said that the PLO's loss in the Lebanese arena is a strategic one and affirmed that the expulsion of the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon had been a top priority of the U.S. Middle East policy.

He added that the PLO is aware of a Soviet mediation role, particularly after Geydar Aliyev's visit to Damascus. He praised the Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation to strengthen the national steadfastness in the occupied territories. He affirmed that the stand of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories in support of the PLO and its legitimate leadership has been a major factor in aborting the conspiracies to which the PLO was subjected. He emphasized that a solution can only be achieved by force and that the steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories is the PLO's real source of power. The following is the text of 'Abd ar-Rahman's interview:

Concerning the statements about simultaneous recognition which were attributed to Yasir 'Arafat, 'Abd ar-Rahman said:
I do not speak here about a simultaneous, exchanged, or any type of recognition. I do not see any reference to the recognition issues in the PNC decisions that define our march. What concerns us at this current phase is strengthening the Palestinian national unity and the PLO's military and political capabilities in order to restore its effective role as a basic combating side in the Middle East. Otherwise, whatever we say will have no meaning.

Concerning his opinion about the U.S. Administration's proposals on Jerusalem and the statements of some Palestinian leaders on the priority of a solution to the Jerusalem question, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: We made a move through the Jerusalem Committee and the ICO. King Hassan II sent three messages to U.S. President Reagan dealing with the status of Jerusalem after the commotion made by the U.S. presidential candidates about moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. These messages warned the U.S. President about the danger of making such a move. 'Abd ar-Rahman added: The recent Jordanian-Palestinian meeting concentrated on this important issue in order to strengthen Arab and Islamic pressure on the United States and other countries in order to prevent any step to move their embassies to Jerusalem from taking place. This is essential, he reiterated. The Palestinian official affirmed that Jerusalem is not the capital of Palestine only, but also the spiritual capital of both the Arab and Islamic world. This is in addition to its holy status with regard to the Christian world. He affirmed that the liberation of Jerusalem cannot take place without the liberation of Palestine.

Answering a question about what the PLO's stand toward Syria would be if Syria were subjected to Zionist aggression, 'Abd ar-Rahman said that the PLO will support any Arab side that opens fire on Israel or that is fired on by Israel. He added: This is our slogan concerning Syria, regardless of all our reservations, and it is a firm matter. What we take into consideration here is the Arab nation's pan-Arab security, because Syrian territory is Arab territory and the Syrian people are Arab people. He explained that Israel is not preparing for an attack, despite all the current threats and commotion. He reiterated that any attack must have objectives. "I believe that Israel's objective in this current phase is to digest southern Lebanon, not to wage another aggression," 'Abd ar-Rahman said.

Answering a question about the effects of the Palestinian departure from Lebanon on the effectiveness of the PLO, particularly in southern Lebanon where the Palestinians were directly in touch with the occupied territory, 'Abd ar-Rahman said that Lebanon is an essential base for action against Israel and the Palestinian revolution has a problem; namely, a problem of ground. He explained that with the existence of Arab solidarity, the PLO can take action against Israel because it will then have an Arab umbrella over its head, but in light of the current Arab differences, the Arab ground becomes smaller to the extent of not having space for a single Palestinian struggler. Thus, Lebanon and Arab solidarity were important. The PLO's presence in Lebanon had almost been wiped out, once by Sharon and once by the Syrian leadership in light of Arab differences. Israeli strikes in Lebanon were limited with the existence of Arab solidarity, but when this solidarity was totally weakened, Israel was able to reach Beirut and besiege it for 88 days without any Arab intervention. This intervention did not take place, regardless of all the reasons and justifications. Therefore, the PLO's loss of its essential base in Lebanon is strategic, not tactical. 'Abd ar-Rahman added: It is true that we managed to keep the PLO as the Palestinian people's political and military instrument, but this instrument needs ground. This is natural. He affirmed that the loss in Lebanon was a very important strategic loss. He wondered whether Palestine can be liberated from the air and said: No, the liberation can only take place on the ground.

Asked if the exit from Beirut had undercut the PLO's action and efficacy, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: We can understand how important Lebanon was to the PLO when we realize that Sharon massed 120,000 soldiers on Beirut and Lebanon to force the PLO out of Lebanon. And Reagan himself also announced that U.S. political priority in the area was to remove the PLO from Lebanon. This shows how important Lebanon was to the Palestinian revolution. Asked if Lebanon's importance was due to the fact that northern Palestine was within the reach of the Palestinian revolution, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: Northern Palestinian is a sensitive area for the Zionist entity in view of the fact that over 50 percent of its population is Arab. It is the soft underbelly of the Zionist entity. This explains the massive operation (war) against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, especially in the south. Regarding the USSR's relations with the PLO, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: The USSR is concerned about the PLO's unity. Our friends have proven this in all the crises faced by the PLO. We hope that our Soviet friends will play a major role in putting an end to certain Arab sides' policy of splitting the PLO.

'Abd ar-Rahman said: We are aware of a clear Soviet role, especially after Geydar Aliyev's visit to Damascus. This was particularly obvious from the paragraph in the joint statement which talked about the unity of the PLO and the action to strengthen it.

Concerning Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation in bolstering the steadfastness of our people inside the occupied territories, 'Abd ar-Rahman said that the last 5 years witnessed a Jordanian-Palestinian working plan directed toward the occupied homeland. This plan has clear value and aims at strengthening national steadfastness in the economic, social, political, and cultural fields against the enemy and its plans. He said: I see that it is necessary to expand this committee and increase its activities in order to include all aspects of life in the occupied territory. We must say that due to the shortage of financial appropriations, the activities of this committee do not cover all the aspects that need bolstering. Making these appropriations available is essential in the process of national steadfastness against the Zionist entity's settlement policy and plans. There is a joint move to cover the expenses.

Answering a question about the government in exile which has been mentioned on several occasions, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: There is no serious talk about a Palestinian government in exile. In this current phase, we do not think of either a government in exile or a provisional government. We are currently thinking of and working for organizing the Palestinian house. As I said before, what we have in mind is to strengthen the PLO's political and military capabilities, to escalate struggle inside the occupied territory, and to bolster the steadfastness of our people there. These periodic objectives greatly exceed our capabilities. I stress that every Paelstinian official or person should think seriously about achievement of these objectives.

Concerning a statement by Hani al-Hasan in which he said that military action is cultivation and political action is harvest and that there will be no harvest without cultivation, 'Abd ar-Rahman answered the question of what has been planted that could be harvested by saying: We are still in the cultivation stage. The Arabs must know that we are still in this stage and

that they must take the lesson not from Begin alone, with all that he did to them, but also from his successor, terrorist Shamir. I confirm that there will be no solution without force. This is a firm and deeply rooted conviction.

Answering a question about whether this objective can be achieved while the PLO and its fighters are far from occupied Palestine, 'Abd ar-Rahman said: The real steadfastness is that which takes place inside the occupied land. This steadfastness is the PLO's main strength and the basic arena of action. We are optimistic. Numerous policies were tested in the region, but all of them ended with bankruptcy. According to what I see through the various circles, Arab solidarity must be strengthened and Egypt must return to the Arab fold. When these two factors are made available, there will be no problem for the PLO with regard to the ground.

Budapest TV Interview With PLO Officials

LD041642 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 3 May 84

[From the "Panorama" program; no video available]

[Excerpts] And now, the Middle East. It is nearly 1 year since a rebellion broke out in Fatah against 'Arafat. According to the rebels, 'Arafat has renounced the armed fight, and now he hopes for some kind of good will and support from Washington. This is why he has broken away from the Syrians, who are successfully fighting against the American presence, and he has been reconciled with Egyptian President Mubarak, who is a friend of the Americans.

It appears that in truth, this is the essence of the conflict, but alongside this, other organizational, financial, and personal issues aggravate the internal Palestinian conflict. 'Arafat, as the symbol of the Palestinian cause, invariably is popular among the Palestinians, but his policy is condemned by more and more people. According to indications, 'Arafat now wants to be freed of his adversaries and his opposition. For this reason, he urges a convening of the Palestinian parliament, without the participation of the seven Palestinian organizations in opposition to him.

However, there are some among 'Arafat's adversaries who are working to create Palestinian national unity, on a compromise which can save the movement from falling apart. Alajos Chrudinak reports on this.

[Chrudinak] Among the Palestinians, the debate at present is about when the Palestinian parliament, which should decide whether the PLO will survive at all, or fall into pieces, should be convened again in Algiers. I have spoken with Nayif Hawatimah, the leader of the Democratic Front, about the internal Palestinian conflict.

[Begin recording] [Chrudinak] In your opinion, how can the present internal Palestinian conflict be explained? Many people say that 'Arafat committed a grave error when, in his desperation after the military defeat in Beirut, he believed that everything was over, that it was senseless to continue the fight, that the advance of the United States could not be stemmed, and that the solution was only in the hands of the Americans. So, what can the reason be that 'Arafat made such an error regarding the future of Lebanon?

[Hawatimah, in Arabic, with Hungarian translation superimposed] Following the seige of Beirut and the invasion of Lebanon, we can distinguish three political trends in the Palestinian movement and within the ranks of the PLO. These three trends already existed previously. The first is the trend of the Palestinian national bourgeoisie, which conducts a right-wing opportunist policy and promotes the American solution.

[Chrudinak] Who are you thinking of?

[Hawatimah] 'Arafat himself represents this policy now.

[Chrudinak] That is Fatah...

[Hawatimah] Only part of it, which is grouped around 'Arafat. Then there exists a petty bourgeois adventurist trend, whose members previously made up the well-known Palestinian rejection front.

[Chrudinak] So you are thinking of the As-Sa'iqah organization and the movement of Ahmad Jibril, that is, the organizations cooperating with Syria and Libya?

[Hawatimah] This adventurist Palestinian trend professes that the PLO must conduct an extremist, radical policy, since the present balance of force, according to them, favors the Americans and the Israeli occupiers.

The third trend is realistic and patriotic. Belonging here are my organization, called the Democratic Front, as well as George Habash's organization, the Popular Front, and other Palestinian movements. This trend worked out the Palestinian parliament's resolutions of last year in Algiers. The first trend, that is 'Arafat's right-wing trend, states that the field here is controlled by America. For this reason, we Palestinians must seek a solution closer to the Americans with the help of Arab regimes friendly with the Americans. From the start, we have said no to this policy. We have said no to the policy of 'Arafat, which leads to the breaking apart of the Palestinian movement, but we also have said no to the policy of Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], because they too want division by having taken arms, and, with the force of arms, having wanted to force their political views on the Palestinian people and on the PLO.

[Chrudinak] Do you think that Yasir 'Arafat will be willing to negotiate with the rebels and with the opposition forces opposing him?

[Hawatimah] Look, in my opinion he is not willing to do this. Our task is to negotiate with the Fatah leadership, irrespective of what 'Arafat wants. I have faith that we shall shortly successfully work out a joint action plan, because I expect the delegation of the Fatah organization to be led by Abu Iyad [nom de guerre of Salah Khalaf].

[Chrudinak] With this, do you want to say that part of the Fatah Central Committee, such as, for example, Abu Iyad, Faruq

Qaddumi, that is Abu al-Lutf, and other Fatah leaders, are now moving away from the policy and the separate diplomacy of Yasir 'Arafat? Is this possible?

[Hawatimah] This is true. They themselves have publicly said this. They have said that they condemn 'Arafat's separate path policy, that they continue to consider the Algiers resolutions of the Palestinian parliament as binding, and they are ready to conduct negotiations with us about unity. Therefore, in this situation, 'Arafat himself must decide what position he takes in the Palestinian movement, and to what extent he is willing to make the movement's collective resolutions his own, and whether he is ready to respect the PLO's constitutional institution. In this regard, 'Arafat has committed a great political error. The task of the Palestinian parliament will be to call him to account for these errors, and to decide the extent and depth of this calling to account. [end recording]

[Chrudinak] However, what are the opinions on this in the Fatah organization grouped around 'Arafat? Half of the Fatah Central Committee follows 'Arafat through thick and thin. The other half, however, considers national unity to be more important. Abu Iyad, 'Arafat's deputy, head of Palestinian internal security, just now is holding talks in Moscow. I have always known him as the most outspoken Palestinian politician.

[Begin recording][Chrudinak] Amidst the present circumstances I do not consider it probable, in fact, I consider it precluded that 'Arafat might climb down from his hitherto separate path, his individual policy. I do not believe that he might retreat now.

[Abu Iyad, in Arabic, with Hungarian translation superimposed] No. Look, I believe that...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] That there might be a possibility of this, after all? It is said (?that there is no cause for this).

[Abu Iyad] Why am I optimistic? Because, in my opinion, neither Yasir 'Arafat, nor any other, can prevent national unity in the Palestinian movement. He cannot do it. That is why I am optimistic. If now, the group of Nayif Hawatimah and our Fatah delegation succeeded in adopting a joint action and organizational program at the planned meeting in Aden, and if Syria does not take action against the Palestinian legitimacy, then our endeavors will bring success. We also believe in this because, together with us, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries do everything in the interest of restoring Palestinian national unity.

[Chrudinak] In the Fatah Central Committee, of which you also are a member, several people at present oppose the political steps of Yasir 'Arafat. Would you say what in fact has happened?

[Abu Iyad] If you mention the issue of political guidelines, I believe that neither 'Arafat nor anyone of us can allow himself to pursue a policy that violates the principles accepted collectively by us. Nevertheless, 'Arafat's visit to Cairo took place. The Fatah Central Committee condemned 'Arafat's visit to Cairo. We condemned it not in secret, but openly. We resolutely oppose and reject every measure which violates the resolutions of the Palestinian parliament, no matter to what extent the issue at hand is an individual action, no matter on whose part in the movement. In spite of what has happened, I do not believe that Yasir 'Arafat will pursue an American policy or another type of alternative policy. The issue, rather, is that, after the Beirut withdrawal, a kind of desperation (?overwhelmed) him and the entire Palestinian people. It is conceivable that this desperation prompted 'Arafat, after the Tripoli events, to visit Cairo. That is, I do not want to excuse this visit; on the contrary, I consider it to have been extremely dangerous, which has caused grave damage to the Palestinians, but...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] The Americans have suffered grave defeats in Lebanon.

[Abu Iyad] Yes, in Lebanon...

[Chrudinak] But this also is the failure of 'Arafat's policy, since 'Arafat opposes Syria and those who were victorious in Lebanon and removed the American Marines. So, after you in the Central Committee stood forth against Yasir 'Arafat because he visited Cairo, 'Arafat, in spite of all this, continued his previous policy. For example, after Cairo, he visited Jordan. Did he discuss this with you?

[Abu Iyad] The policy of the Central Committee of the Palestinian movement obligates me, and not the policy of one single person, no matter who he might be. In spite of what has happened, I still say that it is an exaggeration to state that what has happened in Lebanon is at the same time the defeat of Yasir 'Arafat. However, this (?is believed). I also know that this is said. However, I would say that some people foster false illusions regarding certain persons who write political reports for 'Arafat. They were those who constantly tried to make us believe that Syria and the Lebanese patriotic forces were retreating (?in front) of the Americans, that the Palestinian people were ready to accept any settlement on the West Bank. They spoke about this constantly and they also convinced 'Arafat of this. It is my conviction that we should not think in terms of persons, because if we deal too much with certain persons, we easily will tire.

[Chrudinak] And what is the position of Syria?

[Abu Iyad] To admit the truth, I do not know exactly the stance of Syria. We have often held talks with the opposition, but I have not experienced that Syria might oppose this greatly. Syria, naturally wants these meetings to take place with its knowledge and, let me say, with its agreement. It is my conviction that with the mediation of the Soviet Union, the stance of Syria will develop favorably for us.

[Chrudinak] From your remarks, I understand that, with the creation of unity, a new phase would start in the history of the PLO. That is, the previous actions would not be called to account and you would start with a blank slate.

[Abu Iyad] A calling to account is unavoidable, because the visit to Cairo took place, and it was a great error. However, there was bloodshed in Tripoli. The camps were (?shot). So we must call this to account too.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, who did this?

[Abu Iyad] It is generally known that primarily the four Palestinian organizations allied with one another. The organizations of Ahmad Jibril as well as (?Ghawshah), the rebels, and As-Sa'iqah. Of course, Syria is also responsible. In spite of this, we are ready to open a new chapter. If we start with a blank slate, then we will not write anything onto it.

[Chrudinak] So there will not be a calling to account after all, either on this or the other side.

[Abu Iyad] I do not say that there will not be a calling to account. On the contrary, the Palestinian parliament must do this. In fact it would be in error if the parliament were not to call anyone to account. However, it is a question of how great the calling to account should be. Do we have to remove certain groups from the movements? I say no. Now, most important is that the Palestinian parliament should be convened, but I resolutely oppose only Fatah and the independents taking part in it. I belong to the Fatah organization, but I cannot accept the PLO falling apart. Everyone must know what this would mean. However, if the challenge to Fatah continues, then 'Arafat will convene an incomplete Palestinian parliament. I, personally, oppose this. For me, this is unacceptable.

[Chrudinak] According to signs, Yasir 'Arafat wants to convene the PNC, the parliament, without the other seven organizations, only with the participation of Fatah and the independent Palestinian representatives. With this, what is 'Arafat's goal?

[Abu Iyad] The signs indeed indicate that 'Arafat is preparing for some such thing. We have warned the Fatah Central Committee that this would be an extremely dangerous adventurist measure, for which the Fatah Central Committee and 'Arafat would be burdened with historical responsibility vis-a-vis the Palestinian people. With this they would sanction the greatest break that has taken place so far in the Palestinian movement.

[Chrudinak] According to some, if Syria were to accept 'Arafat's remaining the chairman of the PLO, then the internal Palestinian conflict would be resolved. They say that 'Arafat is waiting for such a Syrian initiative.

[Abu Iyad] From the outset, we have said that after he left Beirut, 'Arafat maintained very unbalanced and inappropriate relations with Syria. When 'Arafat was able to create a common language and was able to reach agreement with reactionary Arab regimes such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, and especially with Husni Mubarak, 'Arafat proved unable to conduct a dialogue with Syria which invariably fights against the American plans.

[Chrudinak] And most recently even achieved substantial successes.

[Abu Iyad] Yes, Yes. At the same time, we can not exempt Syria either from a certain degree of responsibility.

[Chrudinak] What are you thinking of?

[Abu Iyad] In my opinion, the Syrians at one time endeavored to interfere in the Palestinians' internal political affairs. We, for example, opposed their measure when they expelled 'Arafat from Syria. In my opinion, the Syrians have not renounced asserting their influence in the future too, in the Palestine Liberation Organization. As regards the person of 'Arafat, they wish to continue to avail themselves of the right of veto. We profess that this is an internal Palestinian affair.

The Palestinian parliament must decide whether or not 'Arafat should fill the office of PLO chairman in the future. However, it must not be forgotten that Syria is our most important ally. Fortunately, more and more in the Fatah Central Committee are starting to realize this truth. Therefore, a compromise will be necessary. However, as is usually said, for a compromise it is necessary that both sides make concessions, and not just one of the sides.

We follow with great attention the mediation attempts of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. For example, they might persuade Syria to be a little flexible in this issue. That is so an opportunity might open for us to meet half-way. By the way, my personal conviction is that if a compromise with Syria is successfully achieved, then the conflict between the organizations supported by Syria and the Fatah rebels, as well as the 'Arafat-led Fatah organization would be resolved too. Personally, I naturally consider it out of the question that the group which rebelled, led by Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], might return now to the Fatah Organization.

[Chrudinak] Is it possible that they might create a new organisation?

[Abu Iyad] Yes, this is conceivable. Now, the opinion of the Fatah Central Committee is that the Palestinian parliament must decide whether the rebels should be viewed in the future as a separate Palestinian organization. [end recording]

Jibril Praises Syria at Martyr Day Rally

JN062055 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC, and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, have praised Syria's steadfastness and confrontation of the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and those who bargain with the Arab nation's rights and freedom.

In speeches at the front's rally held on Martyr's Day, they affirmed that all attempts aimed at subjugating Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese national movement have crashed against Syria's steadfastness. They condemned Yasir 'Arafat's new capitulatory calls for recognizing and negotiating with the Zionist enemy. They affirmed the Palestinian people's determination to foil 'Arafat's treasonous course and his suspect calls and his coordination with the Jordanian regime in an attempt to destroy the Palestinian revolution and its just cause.

The rally was attended by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum; Salah al-Ma'ani, head of the military department in the As-Sa'iqah forces; several leaders of the Palestinian revolution factions; and a large number of citizens.

Fatah Dissident Raps 'Arafat's Statements

JN082045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Damascus — Brother Abu Musa, member of the Revolutionary Upheaval Command in the Fatah Movement, has condemned the repeated statements of defeatism that 'Arafat and his aides are currently making, through which they express readiness to hold direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy. In a statement to the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, today, Abu Musa explained that these statements constitute a deviation from the Fatah Movement's political program, the Palestinian National Charter, and the PNC political programs. These statements also humiliate the Palestinian people's honor and the Arab nation's pride. He noted that 'Arafat has lost his legitimacy and that he does not represent the minimum limit of the Palestinian national unanimity after his meeting with Zionists and his visit to the Camp David regime in Cairo. Abu Musa emphasized that the Palestinian people will continue to struggle in order to regain their rights in full, not heeding the defeatists who have sold themselves to the devil.

DFLP Leader Arrives for Palestinian Unity Talks

LD060914 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Algiers yesterday on a visit within the framework of the dialogue to consolidate the unity of the Palestinian national resistance. In a statement at the airport, Hawatimah said that the second round of talks among the Palestinian resistance detachments will begin in Algiers in the next few days.

Received by Bendjedid

LD072303 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Today President Bendjedid received Mr Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, Mr Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Mr Ibrahimi Muhsin, secretary general of the Organization for Communist Action in Lebanon.

Resistance Operation in West Bank Reported

JN041719 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] A group of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol on a road near Qalqilyah in the occupied West Bank. Using hand grenades in the attack, our revolutionaries scored a direct hit on the patrol, killing or wounding several Israeli soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed as usual that only one Israeli soldier was wounded. The spokesman added that Israeli forces immediately besieged the area and began searching for the attackers. However, their attempts were in vain.

San'a' VOP on Operations in Occupied Land

GF061820 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] At last, the leaders of the Zionist enemy admitted the escalation of Palestinian commando action in the occupied territories after they assured their settlers that the exit of the Palestinian revolution forces from Lebanon will put an ultimate end to the PLO militarily and politically. Several days ago, reports conveyed to us that the occupation authorities established an electrified barrier at the entrances to the occupied Gaza Strip and imposed intensive control on all vehicles that enter or leave the strip. This barrier, which was described as extremely advanced, is guarded by Zionist soldiers who carry out inspection and search operations. This barrier and these soldiers are to prevent Palestinian revolutionaries from reaching the inside of the occupied strip where they could carry out their operations. However, the pressing question that arises is: Can these Zionist precautionary measures prevent Palestinian commandoes from carrying out their operations against Zionist targets?

To answer this question, it is necessary to recall the time from 1967 to 1972 when the revolutionary thrust was its greatest and when commando operations against Zionist targets used to be on a daily basis. These commando operations developed into an actual confrontation between fedayeen and Zionist forces. At one time, and particularly at this specific time period, these operations reached the level of purging some Zionist positions and liberating them. At that time, the Zionist authorities constructed several defense lines similar to the new line which they established along the entrances to Gaza Strip.

We all know, just as the Zionist leaders and their settlers know, that these measures did not stop the revolutionary advance and the commando march, nor did they stop our revolutionaries' heroic operations. On the contrary, our fighters were able to penetrate these lines and carry out their job perfectly well. The enemy used most of its Air Force and most of its troops to chase our revolutionaries, and allocated specialized squads and commanders for this purpose, but it failed in all this. And today, the enemy leaders are trying anew to repeat what is past and to reconstruct barriers and replace the military squads with the terrorist squads of their settlers in order to prevent Palestinian fedayeen operations.

The enemy has forgotten that the revolutionaries are the children of the Palestinian people and are actually all the children of the Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland who face, every day, the enemy's plots, oppression, and terrorism. In this case, the Zionists will not be able to stop the revolutionary struggle of our masses in occupied Palestine even if they were to build lofty dams and walls. The Palestinian people expanded their armed revolution in order to fight the usurpers of their land, homeland, and rights, and will not drop their arms. They will not be hindered by obstacles, dams, armies, or terrorism on the way to reaching their goals of liberation and establishing their independent national state on their Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Klibi Receives Message From Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz

JN071920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 7 May (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received a message from Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, here today. It was delivered by Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Iraq's permanent representative at the Arab League, when he met with Klibi today. It was learned that the message deals with the activities of the seven-member Arab ministerial committee in charge of following up the Iraqi-Iranian war. This committee was formed by the Arab foreign ministers' emergency conference, which was held in Baghdad in March this year. It was also learned that Klibi and Al-Wayyis discussed matters related to the date of the next Arab foreign ministers' emergency conference.

Arab Journalists To Issue Document on Terrorism

JN080928 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 May 84 p 1, 21

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* has learned that representatives of the Arab Journalists Federation, the Palestinian Journalists and Writers Union, the Jordanian Journalists Association, and the Iraqi Journalists Association met for the past 2 days to discuss the assassination of Hanna Muqbil, secretary general of the Arab Journalists Federation. It was agreed during the meeting that an emergency meeting of the Arab Journalists Federation should be called in order to discuss a document criticizing the acts of terrorism being directed against the lives of journalists, media men, and thinkers.

Contacts will be held during the next few days with Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, president of the Arab Journalists Federation, who is currently on a mission abroad, in order to set the time and date for this urgent meeting. *AD-DUSTUR* also learned that a committee composed of representatives from those who met in Amman will draft the document, which condemns terrorism against freedom of speech and thought and particularly condemns the assassination of Palestinian strugglers. Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, secretary general of the Palestinian Journalists Union, told *AD-DUSTUR* that the document is intended to expose those forces that plan the killing of strugglers such as Hanna Muqbil. He described the document as being very significant.

'UKAZ Cites Details of Jerusalem Committee Discussions

PM081316 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 May 84 p 7

['Abd al-Qadir al-Idrisi report: "'UKAZ Publishes Details of the Jerusalem Committee Meeting in Fes"]

[Excerpts] *'UKAZ* has learned that Saudi and Moroccan efforts have contributed to the success of the Jerusalem Committee meeting.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister and head of the Saudi delegation, exerted great efforts to reconcile the various views and produce practical resolutions in the interest of Islamic causes. It is certain that the committee adopted a number of secret resolutions to back up efforts to be made in various directions to uphold Islamic causes and preserve the holy city of Jerusalem. *'UKAZ* here reviews the most important aspects of the Jerusalem Committee meeting held in Fes.

In the final statement delivered by His Majesty King Hassan II, there was a significant reference reflecting the nature of the discussions and deliberations during the committee's closed sessions in the Palace of Conferences in Fes. The Moroccan monarch pointed out that the committee's sessions were characterized by sharp conflict. He said: "These days we spent in Fes witnessed sharp conflict throughout our work. It was a conflict between reason and wisdom on the one hand and rashness and emotions on the other."

He also said: "The conflict was sharp because the topic was the sacred cause of Jerusalem which calls for all kinds of sacrifices, however big and numerous they may be. That is why the conflict was very sharp." What did exactly happen in the closed sessions of the Jerusalem Committee? At the beginning there was intensive argument about the agenda. It was noticed that most delegations were not well-prepared and did not have sufficient authorization to deal with the important topics on the agenda.

The conferees were divided into two groups in their views regarding the United States. One group counseled immediate severance of relations with Washington, even before the U.S. Embassy is moved to Jerusalem, as a practical step to influence the U.S. Congress. Only a minority upheld this view. The other group advised patience, taking a deep breath, and reason in tackling the issue, without any emotionalism, particularly since the U.S. executive authorities have, in two letters to the Jerusalem Committee chairman, officially promised not to implement the proposals now circulating in Congress regarding the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, especially the second letter sent by President Reagan to the Moroccan king on 18 April, that is, 1 day before the Jerusalem Committee's emergency meeting began.

The Moroccan monarch's announcement in his speech at the opening of the emergency session that he had received an urgent message from U.S. President Reagan came as a surprise, and, in fact, opened the way for more speculation. The truth is that the second U.S. message contained, according to a reliable source, the following:

1. A fresh confirmation that efforts will be made to abort the proposals now circulating in Congress regarding the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

2. A promise that more efforts will be made to settle the question of Jerusalem in the light of the new developments represented in the Islamic reactions to congressional intention to pass a bill providing for the transfer of the embassy to Jerusalem.

3. Strong assurances that Israel will not make fresh attempts to implement its plan to Judaize the holy city.

The Saudi and Moroccan delegations played an extremely effective part in uniting ranks inside the committee and in overcoming the sense of despair and frustration. The committee's final statement did not list all the agreed recommendations because

there were some secret recommendations related to the diplomatic plan of action which the committee decided not to make public.

The plan of action agreed upon can be divided into three parts.

One part concerns the general attitude toward the United States, another part concerns the aggressive state of Israel, and the third part concerns Islamic moves at the international level.

As far as the third part is concerned, it can be said that a number of moves and initiatives have been scheduled at the highest level with the aim of strengthening the Islamic nation's just battle against Israel.

On the Palestinian level, Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] told a press conference in Fes that a Palestinian popular conference is expected to be held soon and that the conference will be a turning point in Palestinian national action.

OAPEC Ministerial Council Begins Meeting 9 May

LD090935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May, (KUNA) — The OAPEC Ministerial Council has begun its 32d meeting this morning here in the presence of delegations representing the 10 member countries.

The meeting was chaired by the Syrian minister of oil and mineral wealth, Dr Ghazi Durubi. The participating countries are Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, and Qatar— the last three being represented by their representatives at the OAPEC Executive Bureau.

Dr Durubi, the OAPEC current chairman, opened the meeting and welcomed the participants. Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, OAPEC secretary general, congratulated the Syrian minister on his appointment as Syria's minister of oil and mineral wealth.

He also thanked the Saudi minister of oil and mineral resources for his chairing the organization last year, and also thanked the former Syrian minister of oil and mineral wealth, 'Abd aj-Jabbar adh-Dhahak, who had represented Syria for more than 3 years, for his positive role in backing the joint Arab action of the organization.

A closed meeting was then held to discuss the agenda.

Saudi Arabia's Yamani on Gulf Tanker Incidents

LD091001 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0824 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 9 May (KUNA) — The Saudi minister of oil and mineral resources, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, said today that Iraq's recent strafing in the Gulf of Saudi oil tankers leased to foreign countries was not intentional and was a mere coincidence. Shaykh Yamani, who is attending an OAPEC ministerial meeting here, told reporters that the pilot of a fighter plane "could not distinguish the nationality of a ship from air."

Answering a question on whether Saudi Arabia could stipulate to the parties leasing the ships not to carry oil from the Khark Island, Shaykh Yamani said that "this rests with the owners of the ships." He added that such a condition would be difficult to impose.

Iraq had asked Arab countries leasing tankers to foreign parties not to lease them to parties which import Iranian oil and deal with Iranian ports. Shaykh Yamani said that this is up to the owners of the tankers "as those tankers are not owned by Arab states, and individuals in many Arab countries carry out their commercial activity without certain conditions [words indistinct]. But he expressed the belief that such a condition "will become necessary for (?various) reasons and to avoid risks to investment." Lloyds sources said that a 117,000-ton tanker was hit by a missile while sailing 130 km southeast of Khark Island, where it loaded Iranian oil. Damage to the ship is still unclear. It was leased to a Swedish company.

BAHRAIN

New Zealand Foreign Minister Arrives in Manama

GF080607 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1935 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Manama, 7 May (WAKH) — Warren E. Cooper, New Zealand foreign affairs minister and minister of overseas trade, arrived in Manama from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia tonight on a 2-day visit to Bahrain. During his visit the New Zealand minister will hold talks with Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah on bilateral relations and ways to develop them and on issues of mutual interest.

Amir Receives Cooper

GF080959 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 May — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, today received Warren E. Cooper, the New Zealand foreign minister and minister of overseas trade, and the delegation accompanying him, who are visiting Bahrain. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister; and J. Graeme Ammundsen, the New Zealand consul general in Bahrain, attended.

Diplomatic Relations Level Raised

GF081031 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Manama, 8 May (WAKH) — The State of Bahrain and New Zealand today agreed to raise their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level as of today. The agreement was reached during today's meeting between Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and New Zealand Foreign and Overseas Trade Minister Warren E. Cooper.

Cooper Leaves for Doha

GF090623 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 May (WAKH) — Mr Warren E. Cooper, New Zealand foreign and overseas trade minister, left Manama for Doha this morning together with his accompanying delegation following a 2-day official visit to Bahrain within his tour of a number of the Arab Gulf states.

Amir Receives Visiting British State Minister

GF080836 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0732 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Manama, 8 May (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, today received Geoffrey Pattie, British minister of state for defense procurement, who is visiting Manama. Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Thani, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; Brigadier General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force; and William Tomkys, British ambassador to Bahrain, attended.

The British minister arrived in Manama on 7 May on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

Turkish Deputy Premier on Plans to Expand Trade

GF080700 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] Turkey plans a massive expansion in its trade with the Arab world, Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erden said in Bahrain last night. Trade between the Gulf countries and Turkey had doubled in the past year and Mr Erden said he hoped the links between them would continue to grow. He said a Turkish delegation was in Saudi Arabia finalising details of a BD 94-million joint investment company — a similar venture was being planned with private investors in Kuwait.

Turkey's trade with Bahrain was modest, he said, but his government would be looking at ways of expanding trade with the island. Mr Erden was speaking at the opening of a branch of the T.C. Ziraat Bankasi, in Bahrain — the bank is the biggest government bank in Turkey and is directly linked to the prime minister's office. The deputy premier said Turkey was anxious to attract investment from throughout the world and especially the Gulf.

Earlier the Turkish leader had been received by H.H. The Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister To Visit Libya at End of May

GF081720 Doha QNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 8 May (QNA) — Press reports here said today that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister, will make a visit to Libya which will probably take place at the end of this month. The Kuwaiti newspaper *AS-SIYASAH*, which carried the report, did not give details on the purpose of the visit. It should be noted that the Kuwaiti foreign minister visited Libya in April within the mission of the Arab ministerial committee which was charged with holding contacts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Joint Arab Defense

LD080746 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait 8 May (Kuna) — The deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information, Shaykh as-Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir stressed in a press release published here today that the countries of the region will not accept foreign bases in them whether for the Soviet Union or for the United States.

In an interview with *AL-'ANDA'* he said that Iraq is not in a weak position to be defeated, and stressed that the Gulf war will lead to nothing but ruin.

He added: "There is a country behind the incidents of explosions which occured in Kuwait last December, but we do not want to stir the grudges now, and the sentences resulting from the explosions will be carried out shortly."

He said: "We believe in joint Arab defense. One day, when there was an attempt to violate the independence of Kuwait, we went to a foreign country because the time did not enable us to contact the Arab League concerning joint defense. But when the League and the Arab countries responded to the matter, we renounced the foreign side, and Arab forces from Arab countries came to the land of Kuwait to protect it from the foreign aggressions. This matter occurred in 1961. That is why we believe in the joint Arab defense and that it should exist. But as I said the Arab countries are still hostile to each other and have reached this level, so the issue of the Joint Arab defense has not been implemented and will not be implemented as long as the Arab disputes are taking this shape."

Concerning the ADF in Lebanon, Shaykh Sabah said: "In fact, the ADF is there at the request of the Lebanese Government and the agreement of the Arab countries. This was agreed in Riyadh. Then the Arab League met in Cairo, and the request was approved. The ADF was formed from several Arab countries to be funded by the Arab countries. After Lebanon officially requested the withdrawal of this force Kuwait agreed on that basis that it would stop paying its share in financing the Arab force. However, there is still a Syrian force in Lebanon and it is actually an Arab force, and no Lebanese Government has requested it to withdraw. The subject is pending between Syria and Lebanon and does not concern other Arab countries. But this force cannot be called an Arab deterrant force as long as it is purely Syrian and its presence has the acceptance of Lebanon and its politicians."

Answering a question as to where to the Iraq-Iran is leading, Shaykh Sabah said: "The answer to the question is that it is leading to destruction...and I allow myself to say that because this war has destroyed the economy, the people and relations between the Arab and Islamic countries, the question of where it is going is unanswerable. We say that the only beneficiary is not the warring parties but those who provide them with huge sums of money to buy weapons and continue the war. We only want them to stop and think that those who are being killed are not sheep or animals but humans. They should refrain from these sales so that reason can put an end to this war, and consequently negotiations will follow and talking with reason will prevail."

He added: "As long as the weapons and money are available I believe the question of where to will remain, and the question of until when will be added to it. For as we know the mediation of the United Nations, the nonaligned conference, and the Islamic countries through an Islamic mission, and the mediation of the GCC have been tried. Also, Mr Palme, the Swedish prime minister, tried to mediate. However, we did not find a response to these good offices. At the same time, however, I would like to say a word of truth. Iraq — and this not because it is an Arab country — has responded to all these efforts, but regrettably the brothers in the Islamic Republic of Iran have not responded to these efforts. They might have had the right, once, not to respond. Iraq was inside Iranian territory. However, Iraq is now not in their territory. Therefore, the time has come to sit around the negotiation table and end this feud, and this will be in the interest of everybody."

Concerning the meeting of the seven-member committee arising from the Arab foreign ministers' conference held in Baghdad, Shaykh Sabah said: "The seven-member committee met in Tunis where a program of action was prepared, and a great deal of that program has followed that path we mapped out. The committee was set up on the basis that every participating country make visits to certain countries having good relations with the Iranians or with the Iraqis so that an understanding can be created, because the question of the war is a question of destruction to the region as a whole and these countries should assist in every way to stop this war. I have visited France and Libya, and I and my colleague Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, will visit Tokyo to discuss this subject. The seven-member committee is a peace committee and we are searching for peace wherever it can be found. "Our next meeting," he said "will be in Tunis on 19 May and not on the 15 May as was scheduled. We will meet to review the outcome of committee members' visits to European countries such as Greece, Portugal, and Spain, as the committee assigned certain countries to make these visits. At the forthcoming Tunis meeting we will find out the results of our colleagues' visits and draw up a new program of action in that light."

Answering a question about his tour which included France, Britain, Libya, and Algeria, and the question of the crisis between London and Tripoli, Shaykh Sabah said: "My visit to France and Libya was in regard to the seven-member committee. As for my visits to Britain and Algeria, they were bilateral visits and have nothing to do with the committee.

"Regarding the mediation, I would like to be understood that we did not mediate in this crisis. My presence in Libya coincided with the occurrence of the crisis and it was by chance. The British ambassador contacted our ambassador in Libya at 0600, asking him to ask me in the name of humanity to mediate with the Libyan officials to ensure the departure of 17 women and children from the British Embassy in Libya.

"Actually, I did contact the brother Libyans, bearing in mind I had no background information on what happened. Thank God and thanks to the Libyan brothers for their response in releasing the women and children. Following that, I arranged a meeting between the Libyan foreign minister and the British ambassador. This action was the limit of my mediation, and there is no mediation in this crisis. My presence in Libya and the occurrence of the crisis was a coincidence."

Concerning the present Iraqi position and the U.S. press comments about its present situation, the deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information said:

"First, I hope that what has been reported in the U.S. press and by some U.S. officials is not a preparation for the defeat of Iraq, because Iraq is not weak. None of us desire Iraq's defeat because the its defeat is our defeat as a whole. I don't mean by this a defeat of certain persons, but I mean the defeat of a people and territory.

"When I say Iraq, I mean an Arab people and an Arab land. Therefore, we are not astonished when the U.S. press which is supported by Zionism engages in such talk about the subject."

"I do not believe," he added, "that there is anybody who would accept the incursion of the U.S. fleets in the region with treaties and agreements at the expense of the Iraq-Iran war.

"We do not deny there are U.S. interests in the region. And we do not forget that the European countries have an interests because oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz. Therefore, the process of intimidation by the defeat of Iraq so that the United States would come to the Gulf because it was defeated in Lebanon is an illogical matter.

"Therefore, we must not give matters more attention than they deserve, because the United States has a policy as a superpower and the Soviet Union also has a policy as a superpower."

However, I would not say that the Soviets or the Americans will be welcomed by the region's countries to establish foreign bases in them. There will be no welcome to the Soviet Union, nor to the United States."

Concerning the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah said: "I hope, God willing, that the crisis will be solved with all possible speed, and I do not want to dig up past events. The crisis has occurred and has stopped at certain limits. There is a U.S. charge d'affaires in Kuwait, and we have an ambassador in Washington. The important thing is the presence of a U.S. diplomat and the presence of a Kuwaiti equivalent. It is not important whether he is an ambassador or a charge d'affaires. However, my big hope is that the United States will change its policy and send us an ambassador. She is prepared for that but not the objected ambassador [word indistinct]."

Answering a question about the explosions which occurred in Kuwait last December, Shaykh Sabah said: "It is not strange for explosions to occur, whether in Kuwait or outside it as there is no country which is safe from them. It is true that behind them there were countries, or let us say a country. However, we do not want to stir the grudges and thank God we were lucky in arresting the criminals. There were trials and God willing, the sentences will be implemented shortly. Therefore, we do not want to incite feelings, and we call upon the brothers who instigated this matter and supported it to stop because it is not in the interest of humanity and not in the interest of anybody in this world "

Regarding an *AL-MUSTAQBAL* magazine report that there are American hostages in Lebanon who will be executed if the death sentence is carried out against those who committed the crime of the explosions in Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah said: "First, we have received nothing official about this subject. At the same time, we have no relation to what happened in Beirut; what has happened occurred in Kuwait and not in Beirut. If we went back to the threats, we find that all of our embassies received them and there is no one who has not received a threat. Therefore, the matter does not concern Beirut. And an emmisary will not come to us to talk with us and say that if you killed Mr 'X', I will kill Mr 'Y.' This report has no basis of truth."

He said: "I do not want to reveal the measures we have taken to protect the embassies and diplomats. However, I would like to say only that we have done our best to protect our embassies and our ambassadors abroad."

Answering a question about Kuwait meeting its financial obligations toward the [Arab] brothers, Shaykh Sabah said: "In fact, we were paying back our commitments up to last year and we were abiding by the Baghdad [summit] resolutions stipulating the support of the Arab countries. However, this year we will not be able to meet all our commitments."

Concerning these commitments, Shaykh Sabah said: "All the commitments that we are committed to and we cannot meet, because we are forced as the popular saying goes [he quotes a popular saying in the local dialectic, generally saying there are not enough means]. We have committed ourselves since the Baghdad summit and up until last year. But owing to the state of last year's budget and the present year, we find a deficit. Therefore, I cannot meet all obligations, but I will fulfill some of them. I have written to the Arab League on that matter."

On mending the rift between Syria and Iraq, the deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information said: "We have done our best, as have the brothers in Saudi Arabia and in the Gulf area, to remove this tension between our Iraqi and Syrian brothers. Regrettably, however, as you know both Syria and Iraq are linked with a Ba'th party and there are conditions governing the necessity to go back to the party's past agreements on the basis of going back to the last point of dispute. But things have changed, and the subject of war between Iraq and Iran emerged. Relations between Syria and Iraq have soured because of Syria's support for the Iranian stand. All of these things have changed the subject."

He added: "However, our great hope is for the brothers in Syria to be aware of one thing and that is it is not a matter of personal differences. There is a proverb saying: 'Me and my brother against my cousin, and me and my cousin against the foreigner.'

"I am capable of [words indistinct] personal differences, but when Iraq goes down or the situation deteriorates inside, it would not be a deterioration that would reflect on all of us, naturally it will reflect on all, even on Syria. [sentence as heard] Therefore, I hope the brothers in Syria will understand that, and my hope is great [words indistinct] as from our side we will continue the contacts with the Syrian brothers.

Answering a question about the major obstacles that prevent the return of reconciliation within the PLO, Shaykh Sabah said: Regrettably, our differences in the Arab world have been reflected on the Palestinians. Therefore, the Palestinian problems will be solved only by the Palestinians themselves. We do not want to have guardianship of the Palestinians. They are a clever people and know their destiny. They have to solve their problems by themselves and not wait for intervention from any Arab country to solve them."

About a question concerning the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's tendency toward peace, Shaykh Sabah said: "Who of us

does not lean toward peace? All of us lean toward peace. However, which peace... the just peace that people understand in this world. We are prepared to think about peace. Were the Fes summit resolutions not peace? Well, did anybody listen to them? Nobody did. All we want is just peace for the countries of the region, and we have laid down peace in Fes resolutions. They were approved by all Arab countries. However, they did not receive a good response, and we will repeat this subject in our future summit meetings. Every situation has its own circumstances."

He added: "Therefore, there must be no talk about this subject when Brother Abu Ammar ['Arafat] visits Jordan and talk goes round that he means peace. We should not forget that Jordan is adjacent to Palestine and that it was supervising the West Bank, or that the Palestinian people are present in the West Bank. Therefore, there is no need to speak about peace when Yasir 'Arafat visits Jordan, or that he wants to lean toward peace.

Yasir 'Arafat all his life did not lean toward war alone. At the United Nations, he said one hand holds the gun and the other holds the olive branch. So the matter is not that people want war or like war. On the contrary, we want peace but the just peace for all peoples of the region."

He said that the Arab and Islamic countries will "sever" their relations with the countries that move their embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. "In fact, these are adopted decisions and must be implemented."

About the border problems between the GCC countries, Shaykh Sabah said: "I do not believe that these limited problems will be a stumbling block in our cooperation. Let us climb up the ladder from its first step and all these problems will end. However, I am sure that this will prevent the GCC from making good strides and to have the popular supportive momentum. Therefore, the borders will not be a stumbling block. And if we ourselves were aspiring to something bigger...toward a sort of federation, how would we consider the border question. All these matters will end."

Concerning the subject of unified passports for the GCC countries, Shaykh Sabah said: "The issue of identity cards is over. It was agreed upon except for one country which reserved decision on it, asking for more time. The rest of the countries have agreed, and meetings of Interior Ministry officials will be held to make these identity cards. The passports were agreed upon, and there is a discussion on the subject of unification of passports. The discussion will be on uniting their form and deciding their colors so that they will be special for the GCC countries' citizens. This means a step forward [word indistinct] it does not mean that the GCC has stopped at its first step, but on the contrary the GCC has undoubtedly advanced."

Answering a question about the security agreement of the GCC, Shaykh Sabah said: "If there were differences in points of view, we do not consider that as a defect. Differences in viewpoints always occur. The more important question is to find a formula that satisfies all and without the existence of this difference. Therefore, if we went back to the security cooperation between us, we find that there is security cooperation. However, there are certain things that might contradict the Constitution. These things have solutions and we, God willing, will find them."

About the desicription of the GCC by some as an example of regionalism, Shaykh Sabah said: "I would like to say to them that it is not regionalism. The Arab League Charter allows the Arab countries to set up blocs to help in this matter [or other] and the GCC Charter states that this council is part of the Arab world and part of the Arab League. This means that we did not move on the basis that it will be a regional matter, and we do not envisage that it be as such. The Arab Maghreb before us thought of setting up a federation between its countries. However, regrettably, the scheme has failed and we have adopted this scheme and made progress."

Answering a question on his views about the march of the Nonaligned Movement, Shaykh Sabah said: [words indistinct] "Our country is small and we are trying to strike a balance. The nonaligned countries have become united nations now with a voice of their own in the United Nations. If it has a virtue, it is at least to cast its vote at the United Nations on the subjects that it decides as nonaligned countries."

He added: "I have one observation here. Some countries — nonaligned countries — if not the majority, are considered aligned and not from the nonaligned group. I say so and leave my plight to God."

Answering a question on the contradiction between nationalism and the tolerant religion [Islam] Shaykh Sabah said: "There are no contradictions between Arab nationalism and Islam. What is your nationality basically, and what is your religion basically? Your religion places your nationality as an objective for you and your nationality is Islamic. Thus, there is no difference and no contradiction between religion and nationality."

QATAR

Foreign Minister on Embassy Move, GCC Representation

GF040854 Doha QNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 4 May (QNA) — Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani has announced that in all their efforts, the GCC countries emphasize the need for Arab solidarity and the need for cohesion and unity against the challenges and threats menacing the pan-Arab security.

In a statement published in the Kuwaiti magazine *AT-TA'AWUN AL-KHALIJ*, his excellency referred to the attempts to move the U.S. Embassy in the Zionist entity from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem and emphasized that moving any embassy to occupied Jerusalem is a violation of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. In this connection, he called for adherance to the resolutions which have been passed on this matter.

Regarding the GCC countries' efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war, the Qatari minister emphasized the GCC countries' readiness to

participate in any effort aimed at ending this war and stopping the bloodshed between the two countries.

As regards the GCC countries' unified diplomatic representation, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani affirmed that "we in the GCC are seeking integration and cooperation in all avenues of life and that there is continued coordination among the GCC countries' missions on various issues and stands."

Education Minister Meets Iranian Official

GF051730 Doha QNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Doha, 5 May (QNA) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare, met with Mr Mohammad Taqi Mo'yaddi, assistant minister of education and training in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his accompanying delegation, who are currently visiting the State of Qatar.

During the meeting, the common ties among the peoples of the region, within the framework of the true Islamic religion and its tolerant principles, were discussed. The talks also included a detailed explanation of the educational and cultural systems in the two countries and what progress has been achieved in the various scientific and cultural fields.

Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah Turki, under secretary of the Qatari Education and Youth Welfare Ministry, met later with Mr Muhammad Taqi Mo'yaddi and his accompanying delegation. They discussed the cultural and educational systems followed in the two countries and the complete interest of the officials in the cultural and educational affairs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Discusses Political, Security Issues

LD081739 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, May 8, SPA — The Saudi Cabinet has made a review of political and security issues of concern to the Middle East and Gulf region, Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir said here last night.

At the end of a regular weekly Cabinet meeting chaired by Crown Prince 'Abdullah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Sha'ir said it also discussed issues placed on its agenda and adopted a number of recommendations and decisions.

They include the formation of a committee under the chairmanship of Saudi Second Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, to discuss the unification of all bodies working in air transportation under the direct supervision of the Saudi Defence and Aviation Ministry. The four-member committee will include Saudi Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Finance and National economy Minister Mohammad Aba al-Khayl, Planning Minister Hisham Nazir and Municipal and Rural Affairs Minister Ibrahim al-'Anqari.

The Cabinet also approved an amendment to Resolution Number 222 dated 4th Ramadan, 1403 h relating to the compulsory usage of Saudia, the national airline by foreign companies operating in the Kingdom, including transportation of their personnel and cargo, Sha'ir said.

It also agreed to sign an accord with the Netherlands for economic and technical cooperation in line with a request made by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the information minister said.

The Cabinet also decided to promote Assistant Deputy Minister for Education Affairs Sa'd Ibrahim Muhammad Abu Muti', as the new deputy minister for cultural affairs.

Later, the cabinet agreed to submit a number of other issues on its agenda to its general committee to undertake further studies on them, Sha'ir said.

Official Comments on Tanker Attacked by Iraq

LD051639 Kuwait KUNA in English 1224 Gmt 5 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 5 (KUNA) — The Saudi oil tanker attacked by the Iraqi Air Force last April 25 was carrying Iranian oil sold for France, the director of the Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME) 'Abd al-Latif Zaydan, said Saturday

In an interview with KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) Zaydan said the tanker, which was at the edge of the military zone, 60 kilometers off Bahrain, was carrying 357,000 tons of crude oil. The ROPME director said rescue vessels of specialized companies had managed to reach the bombed tanker the day of the incident and contained the fire within three days before towing it to a site 25 miles off Bahrain. The [word indistinct] managed to rescue all but one of the crew of the tanker which leaked minimal quantities of oil, Zaydan said.

The rescue squads are presently engaged in covering the surface of the tanker with water to cool it, he said, adding that ROMPE is considered siphoning the oil from the damaged tanker to another carrier. Zaydan recalled that the [word indistinct] Ministerial Council had called on the two warring countries (Iran and Iraq) to take into consideration the environmental situation in the region. The ROPME's emergency center in Bahrain had provided the Gulf states with information on the condition of the tanker, Zaydan said.

Economic, Trade Protocol Signed With Iraq

LD090921 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Riyadh 9 May (SPA) His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, today signed the protocal for the exchange of documents modifying the economic and trade agreement between the Kingdom and Iraq. The protocol for Iraq was signed by its ambassador to the Kingdom, Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

Briefs

Brigadiers Promoted — A royal decree was issued promoting Staff Brigadier General Ahmad Muhammad Bilal to staff Major General as of 20/10/1402 hegira [roughly corresponds to 30 June 1982]. Another decree has also been issued promoting Brigadier General 'Ali 'Abdallah al-'Urayni to major general as of 21 April 1984. [Text] [Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 May 84 GF]

Loan to Tunisia — The Saudi Development Fund and Tunisia today signed an agreement whereby the fund will grant Tunisia a loan of 88 million Saudi riyals for railway projects. [Summary] [Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 May 84 GF]

UAE

Official Meets U.S. Military Attache, Delegation

GF071404 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1255 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Dubayy, 7 May (WAM) — Brigadier General Shaykh Ahmad ibn Rashid received in his office today Brigadier General Dudley Gordon, the military attache at the U.S. Embassy in the UAE, accompanied by a high-ranking U.S. delegation which is currently visiting the country. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General Shaykh Ahmad al-Maktun.

Chief of Staff Departs for Netherlands

GF081244 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 May (WAKH) — Brigadier General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of staff of the UAE Armed forces, left Abu Dhabi for the Netherlands today.

WAM reported that a highranking delegation is accompanying Brigadier General al-Badi during his several days visit to the Netherlands at the invitation of the Dutch chief of staff.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Message From Iran Officials

GF071400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat this afternoon Sheykh Hasan Aminian, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Aden, who conveyed to him two messages from Brother 'Ali Khomeyni, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Brother Hashemi Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker. The two messages deal with the friendly bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Brazil

GF081926 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 May 84

[Text of joint statement issued by the PDRY and the Brazilian Governments on the establishment of diplomatic and consular relations — date, place not given]

[Text] Out of their desire to strengthen the current friendship bonds between their countries and peoples, the governments of the PDRY and Brazil have agreed to establish diplomatic and consular relations.

The two governments will appoint their non-resident ambassadors and their representatives later and at the same time they will seek to intensify their contacts to expand the joint cooperation in all fields.

YAR

President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF051826 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received this morning Brother 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Atiq, director of the Libyan People's Bureau in San'a', who conveyed to the brother leader president a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious 1 September Revolution.

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Brazil

GF081928 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that out of desire for constructive cooperation and the development of friendship bonds based on the UN Charter, the YAR and Brazilian Governments today agreed establishing diplomatic relations between them on the ambassadorial level. It has been learned that nonresident ambassadors will be appointed later through the diplomatic channels.

MENA Cites Mubarak's Statements on Al-Qadhdhafi

NC081130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0958 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 April (MENA) — In reply to a question about Egypt's stand on Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's behavior, statements, and threats, President Husni Mubarak said [date and place of remarks not specified, however, Cairo MENA in English at 0950 GMT on 8 May reports Mubarak's remarks on the following and attributes them to "statements to reporters today"]: When something happens we will declare our stand at that time.

President Mubarak declined to comment on a question regarding President al-Qadhdhafi's actions which incite trouble and foment problems at the international level, saying: Al-Qadhdhafi is an African leader and I cannot comment on this question.

President Mubarak said he has no knowledge about the reported treatment of President al-Qadhdhafi for psychological problems in an Egyptian clinic several years ago. He said: I know nothing about this matter.

Guinea Prime Minister Traore Meets Mubarak

NC080911 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah this morning Colonel Diara Traore, Guinean prime minister. The meeting was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Facine Toure, Guinean foreign minister.

Col Diara Traore said after the 1-hour meeting that he forwarded a message of friendship and brotherhood to President Mubarak from President Lansana Conte. The message deals with relations between Egypt and Guinea, and African and international issues. The Guinea prime minister added that his talks with the president were held in an atmosphere where friendship and satisfaction prevailed.

Continuing his statement, the Guinean prime minister said President Mubarak reiterated Egypt's full support for and solidarity with Guinea. Traore added that the meeting will enhance the ties of cooperation between the two countries. He asserted his country's readiness to continue its cooperation with Egypt.

In his statement, Traore pointed out that his talks with the president also dealt with the upcoming African summit conference, slated to be held at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa. He added that the conference was previously scheduled to be held in Conakry. The Guinean prime minister described as more than excellent the security situation in his country, adding that the Guinean people are performing their duties in full and that everything is normal.

The Guinean prime minister left Cairo this morning en route to Algiers, following a 1-day visit to Egypt during which he conveyed a message to President Mubarak. He was seen off at the Cairo airport by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Ghali Discusses African Summit, Guinean Ties

NC082007 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt would approve of the convening of the African summit conference in Addis Ababa if the majority of the African states agree, now that Guinea has announced with regret that it is unable to host the conference. Dr Butrus Ghali said: The Egyptian-Guinean talks have focused on bilateral relations. Furthermore, Egypt has announced that it is interested in the continuation of the strong ties between the two countries. Egypt has also emphasized that it does not interfere in Guinea's domestic affairs. Colonel Diara Traore, the Guinean prime minister, today arrived in Algiers from Cairo for a 24-hour working visit. During this visit, Colonel Diara will discuss with the Algerians the problems of Africa, as well as Algerian-Guinean relations.

President Mubarak Receives Zambian Official

NC081005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah this morning J.K.M. Kalaluka, Zambian minister of state for finance. The meeting was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Zambian ambassador in Cairo. In a statement after the meeting, the Zambian official said he conveyed a private message to President Mubarak from the Zambian president. He said the message deals with the good relations between Egypt and Zambia. He added that ever since his country gained independence, it has been keen on promoting its relations with Egypt, because some leaders of Zambia's independence movement began their activities in Cairo. He asserted that his country supports Egypt's foreign policy and expressed his pleasure at visiting Cairo. The Zambian official said his talks with the president touched on issues that concern the two countries, as well as on international economic issues and financial problems facing Africa.

He pointed out that his country recently received several Egyptian experts in areas that could help Zambia implement its development programs, particularly since [a lack of] technology tops all of Zambia's other problems. He concluded his statement by saying that his visit to Cairo was aimed at seeking technological assistance, because Egypt is rich with experts in all the development fields. He expressed the hope that he will visit Egypt again to promote cooperation between the two countries.

'Ali Discusses Stand on Gulf War, OAU Summit

NC081145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received at the presidential palace Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who made a statement after the meeting in reply to a question regarding Egypt's role in ending the Iraq-Iran war. He said: Actually, it is not a role as much as it is consultations between Egypt and the Nonaligned Movement regarding necessary moves to end the war. He added: There is no doubt that

a great desire exists on the part of all nonaligned countries to end that war. The consultations between the nonaligned countries, particularly between Egypt and India, are aimed at ending this war. In response to a question on whether this initiative has yielded positive results, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said there is a desire to end this war, but what remains is how to initiate the move, and that is what they are trying to agree on.

In reply to a question about President Mubarak's meeting today with the French Ambassador in Cairo, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said the meeting dealt with certain aspects of the two countries' relations.

On President Mubarak's meeting with the Guinean prime minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the talks touched on the situation in Guinea, the policy of the present regime there, and cooperation between Egypt and Guinea in various fields. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said Egypt strongly welcomes further cooperation with Guinea, adding that the new Guinea political policy does not differ from the previous one.

In reply to a question on the convocation of the upcoming African summit conference in Addis Ababa instead of Conakry, Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed the conviction that the objective circumstances in Guinea do not permit the hosting of the summit conference. That is why the Guinea leaders agreed on holding the conference in Addis Ababa. He added that it is up to the African countries to set a date for the conference.

Jordan's Information Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC081809 Cairo MENA in English 1742 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — Jordanian Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf arrived here tonight to take part in the conference of non-aligned information ministers which opens tomorrow. She said Egyptian-Jordanian relations were good and were steadily growing stronger.

She was received at Cairo Airport by Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif, with whom she will have talks later on cooperation between the two countries. The conference will discuss non-aligned countries' cooperation in the flow of news. Mrs Sharaf said she supports the proposal to cut down the news transmission tariff.

Iraqi Workers Delegation Arrives in Cairo

NC082110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — An Iraqi workers delegation led by Salih 'Abd Hammud, head of the General Union of Social and Financial Services Workers, arrived in Cairo this evening on a 1-week visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian General Union of Bank, Insurance, and Financial workers.

Hammud stated on arrival that the visit aims to bolster fraternal relations and to exchange views on professional and political aspects. Salih Hammud is to meet with Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, state minister for manpower and training.

Badawi Leaves for SFRY, Makes Statement

NC081530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister, left Cairo today for Yugoslavia to hand a letter from President Husni Mubarak to the Yugoslav president. The letter states Egypt's views on how to halt the Iraq-Iran war. In a departure statement, Ambassador Badawi stated that his mission is part of the efforts that Egypt is exerting with the nonaligned states to discuss means to guarantee ending this war. Ambassador Badawi said that he would review with Yugoslav officials the developments of the Middle East situation, as well as the streamlining of efforts of the nonaligned states to contribute to halting the Iraq-Iran war. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with the Yugoslav ambassador to Egypt. A review was made of efforts being exerted to stop this war.

AL-MAJALLAH Sees Better Ties With Soviets

PM081021 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 May 84 p 12

[Hamdi Fu'ad report from Cairo: "Soviet-Egyptian Dialogue Would Ease Pressure on Middle East"]

[Excerpts] Cairo has officially welcomed Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, the last Soviet ambassador in Cairo, whom late President Anwar as-Sadat expelled in September 1981 after having expelled the Soviet experts in 1972 and having abrogated the Egyptian-Soviet treaty. President Husni Mubarak's government invited Vladimir Polyakov to its embassy in Moscow as an expression of appreciation and respect for the expelled ambassador who was accused of spying, and as a signal to Moscow that Cairo is prepared to open the Egyptian-Soviet relations file following several signals from Moscow, especially after the new Soviet leader took office and Mubarak sent him a congratulatory message and dispatched Mamduh Salim, his assistant, to attend Andropov's funeral.

For its part, Moscow, with the beginning of Chernenko's rule, is preparing to play a wider and more comprehensive role in the Middle East, particularly after withdrawal of the U.S. fleet and Marines from Beirut, the collapse of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the rapprochement between Beirut and Damascus, Al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus, the success of Saudi mediation in reconciling the conflicting parties, and the relative, though limited, success of the reconciliation conference at Lausanne.

For its part, Egypt believes it can ease pressure on Sudan and have a rapprochement with Addis Ababa and even Damascus, Libya, and New Delhi through an Egyptian-Soviet reconciliation, or just the through initiation of a serious dialogue between Cairo and Moscow. *AL-MAJALLAH* can affirm that Egyptian-Syrian relations were the subject of a long discussion in Cairo during Polyakov's visit.

On its part, the Soviet side was anxious to make it unequivocally clear that in drawing up its 5-year plan, which begins in 1986, Moscow has allocated funds for Egypt in the plan and that it wants to know how far Egypt is prepared to accept the Soviet

Union'sundertaking this commitment, provided Moscow receives Egypt's economic requests by the end of 1985. Moscow has asked Egypt its views on the following points: the Fes plan, the Reagan initiative, the Egyptian-French plan, and the question of an international peace conference in Geneva.

As for Egypt, it has asked to know Moscow's views on Chad, the Horn of Africa, Egyptian-U.S. relations, Egypt's return to the Arab fold, and Moscow's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war.

AL-MAJALLAH can affirm the following facts:

1. That the Soviet Union intends to give massive aid to Iraq and that it is dissatisfied with Khomeyni's attitude toward leftist and communist movements in Iran. Major Soviet steps to support Iraq militarily could become evident in the near future.

2. The Soviet Union is anxious to know how far Egypt is prepared to accept a Soviet role in solving the Middle East problem, though Egypt still adheres to Camp David and the peace agreement.

3. The Soviet Union is satisfied with President Husni Mubarak's policy and wishes to improve and develop relations between the two countries.

4. Moscow is not responsible for the policy of certain parties loyal to it.

5. Yasir 'Arafat is to visit Moscow, maybe during May. Moscow wants reconciliation between the various Palestinian organizations and Yasir 'Arafat.

Mubarak has a specific goal, which is to restore Egypt's relations with all world countries, including Iran. He has restored relations with Cyprus and will restore them with Moscow over the summer. He is discussing the restoration of relations with Bulgaria. The main stumbling block is Iran, which regards Egypt as an enemy,and another stumbling block is the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations.

AL-AHRAM on Zionist Lobby's Influence in U.S.

NC090729 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 9 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial today entitled "This Cursed Lobby," *AL-AHRAM* says: The Zionist lobby is known in the United States. Its influence in Congress itself has been known since the establishment of the State of Israel.

However, what draws attention is that some in Congress speak about the extent of this lobby's tyranny in a knowledgeable and expert way.

The paper adds: The revelations made by former House of Representatives Member Paul Findley are truly fightening.

He has had previous direct experience with the Zionist lobby, and this lobby made him lose his post at the House of Representatives.

Therefore, whenever Findley reveals secrets about the special underhanded [tahtiyah] relations that tie Israel and its supporters to all U.S. positions of influence and decision making, he does so on the basis of knowledge and direct contact.

Findley has asserted that the Zionist lobby lies in wait for anyone who departs from Israel's political instructions to the extent that it is capable of leaking U.S. secrets in a way described as astonishing.

Leakage naturally means the possibility of communicating any plan, agreement, decision, or secret recommendation to any part in the world, even other than Israel.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* demands that we bear this in mind during the U.S. presidential election year.

Briefs

Romanian Cement Plant Agreement— Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — Egypt and Romania today signed a contract for setting up a new plant for cement production in Asyut. The plant will cost $277 million to construct. Hasballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction and of state for housing and land reclamation, signed the contract on behalf of the Egyptian side. Romanian Ambassador in Cairo Ion Iosefide signed it for the Romanian side. The new plant will have two lines for cement production. The first will be in operation by 1986 and will have a million ton capacity. The second will begin operating in 1987 and will have a similar capacity. [Text][Cairo MENA in Arabic 1333 GMT 7 May 84 NC]

Armed Forces Communique No 1,459 - 8 May

JN081624 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1603 GMT 8 May 84

[Communique No 1,459 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 8 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With an unswerving determination based on justice and principles our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the rancorous enemies.

The results of our forces activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. With God's help and with great success, at 2000 yesterday, 7 May, an air strike was carried out against two large naval targets, which are believed to be tankers carrying oil from the Iranian Khark Island. Our planes returned safely and successfully to base, praise be to God.

2. Our helicopter gunships belonging to the Army's Air Force today carried out daring and successful combat missions against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the east of Basra and east Tigris sectors of operations, scoring direct and effective hits, and destroying seven assembly points, one gun position, and several enemy elements [as heard]. All our helicopter gunships returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units shelled enemy positions, assembly points, and equipment in the east of Basra sector of operations and pounded them with all types of weapons, killing 12, wounding many, and destroying 6 vehicles of various types and 1 infantry position.

4. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our unit pounded it with all types of weapons, killing three and destroying one vehicle.

5. One vehicle was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

6. The criminal Iranian regime yesterday evening and today shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Khurmal, Sayyid Sadiq, and (Shandri) and their environs.

As a result of the barbaric enemy shelling one mosque, one civilian car, and several civilian installations were damaged in Basra; one civilian was martyred, seven others including three women were wounded, and three houses, one civilian car, and several orchards were damaged in Khanaqin.

One civilian was wounded, and three houses and one school were damaged in Mandali; one civilian was wounded and one civilian car was damaged in Sayyid Sadiq; and several civilian installations were damaged in Khurmal and (Shandri).

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 May 1984

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Ability To Crush Offensives

JN070731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* affirms the Iranian rulers' inability to achieve any military success that can change the course of war or fulfill any of their hostile designs.

In an article published today, the paper says Iraq will crush the expected Iranian offensive and any future attacks which the Iranian rulers may launch. The Iranian rulers, the paper adds, have failed to achieve their objectives in the war and in all fields of conflict. They are no longer in a position to achieve any success that can upset the current balance, and this is what Iraq means by Iranian inability.

AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that Iraq is steadfast, strong, and capable of crushing more Iranian attacks. The paper says: Our strategic objective is to push Iranian officials to a point of disability where talk about the use of armed force to achieve expansionist designs will be rejected inside Iran just as it is rejected internationally. Iraq is now very near achieving this strategic objective, the paper concludes.

Baghdad Television on Dissent in Iran

GF061812 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 6 May 84

[Announcer-read report, no video available]

[Text] The brave people of Gorgan turned a motorcycle competition in the city into a form of protest against the inhuman regime of Khomeyni and its repressive organizations. According to our reports, on 29 April thousands of people in Gorgan who had gathered in front of the city's police headquarters clashed with Khomeyni's guards. The reason for this protest and objection was the intervention of the police during a motorcycle race. The people of the area, however, turned this into a demonstration condemning the abominable Khomeyni regime and its guards and cronies.

According to the same report, the regime's guards and the committee agents tried to disperse the crowd rallying against the oppressive organizations of the regime by using water cannons. However, they did not succeed and armed guards entered the scene and [words indistinct] and a number of protesters were either wounded or killed. We have no exact figures on the number of casualties.

President Cables CSSR's Husak on National Day

JN090939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to CSSR President Gustav Husak on National Day.

The cable says: On the occasion of your country's National Day, it gives me pleasure to send to Your Excellency and your fraternal people in my own name and on behalf of Iraq, our

heartfelt congratulations, wishing you continuous good health and happiness. We hope that the cooperation and friendship between our two countries will witness further progress and development.

Oil Minister Leaves for Kuwait OAPEC Meeting

JN081355 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Basra, 8 May (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Kuwait today heading a delegation that will attend the 32d ordinary OAPEC Ministerial Council session scheduled to begin there tomorrow, Wednesday.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Basra, Qasim Ahmad Taqi said that the OAPEC Ministerial Council will discuss the report of the ministerial committee comprised of oil ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Tunisia which has been entrusted with formulating OAPEC's plans and objectives for the future. He added: The council will also discuss reports submitted by the OAPEC secretariat on 1983 activities. In addition, it will study both the scope of member countries' cooperation in the oil sphere and their joint ventures.

'Ali Tehrani on Khomeyni's Atrocities, Executions

JN051438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Iranian opposition clergyman Shaykh 'Ali Tehrani has asserted that the Khomeyni regime has executed 50,000 people since Khomeyni's assumption of power in Iran. In his daily talk, carried by the Persian service of Iraqi radio and television, Tehrani said that in one night the Khomeyni regime executed 460 persons at Evin prison in Tehran. Tehrani wondered why the Khomeyni regime is sending the Iranian youths to the war furnace with Iraq, what the fate of the maimed will be, and how the women who lost their husbands and the orphans will live. Tehrani appealed to world public opinion to urge stopping aid, assistance, and support for the Khomeyni regime, which has hurt the human conscience.

Khomeyni's Attitude Toward Shah

GF071411 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Talk in series by Iranian clergyman Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] As I said, the gentlemen all issued statements against the change of the election laws which resulted in the government withdrawing that bill. Afterwards the refrendum took place. I will now tell you a story about Haji Aqa Mostafa [Khomeyni's eldest and deceased son]. We did not understand the situation then and have just now come to realize the real facts. I am telling the story so it can be recorded in history and become a lesson for future generations.

According to Haji Aqa Mostafa, Aqa Shohab Eshraqi, Mr Khomeyni's son-in-law, used to issue statements and afterwards money would pour in. For example, a part of Tehran's bazaar would close and they would come to Qom and bring money. Apparently every time things like that happened Aqa Shohab used to say: We should stop this since it could be dangerous and the government may get involved.

I tell you one thing, from the time Mr Khomeyni left Iran, until now he has never suffered. When he was arrested, he was in jail only the first few days. Afterwards, they took him to a very comfortable house and some months later they took him to Qaytariyeh, which is in Shemiran with fine weather. After that, he went to Qom, then to Najaf, and so on. He had a very good time in Turkey as well. He has never suffered from this revolution; he has always used it and benefitted from it.

Ayatollah Qomi issued a statement about the referendum. There was no way to print it in Mashhad so they gave it to me and gave me money to bring it to Tehran and Qom for publication. My wife sewed it inside my vest. I arrived and went to Mr Khomeyni, where I opened by vest and gave him the statement. Having read this, Mr Khomeyni said that this was too fiery and that he was still not issuing such statements. He added: We think that the shah will stop this course of action. We have no objection to the shah, but we want him to stop doing these things. We want him to stay and rule but not act against Islam and the constitution.

We are not opposed to the shah. However, this statement attacks the shah, and currently I do not think it is a good idea to issue it. He added: I don't know who prints my own statements. I only write them; they take them and have them printed. I don't know who prints them.

I handed over the money to someone and had the statement printed. I don't know whether it was the one I had paid for or someone else published it, but in any case I saw the printed version in Mashhad.

You may remember that in some of his speeches and statements Mr Khomeyni thanked the politicians for sending him news. These politicians were Dr Baqa'i, Dr Amini and others of the National Front who passed information to him.

Source on New Israeli Deadline on Exit Permits

JN081333 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Amman An informed source has commented on the recent newspaper reports that the Israeli occupation authorities have set a deadline which ends at the beginning of August for citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, who had left the West Bank and Gaza Strip using temporary exit permits, to return to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to exchange these temporary permits for ordinary exit permits.

The source said: Lately the occupation authorities have issued temporary exit permits for those citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip who work abroad and had to leave the occupied territories urgently before completing the formalities for renewing their identity cards. These citizens do not exceed 500 in number. The source added that it is this group of citizens that the occupation authorities' deadline applies to. The occupation authorities' decision to set a deadline ending on the 1st of August is to allow those citizens to return to the occupied territories to continue the formalities of renewing their identity cards and exchanging the temporary permits in their possession for ordinary exit permits.

'Arafat To Visit Jordan After PRC, DPRK

JN081038 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0958 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Amman, 8 May (PETRA) — The newspaper *AD-DUSTUR* today cited what it termed informed Palestinian sources as saying that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman, will visit Jordan after his current visits to China and North Korea to inform His Majesty King Husayn of the results of his visits. The sources said that Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] current tour, which takes place within the context of joint Palestinian-Jordanian moves on the international level, acquires special importance, as it follows U.S. President Reagan's visit to China.

Information Minister Sharaf Leaves For Cairo

JN081540 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Amman, 8 May (PETRA) — Mrs Layla Sharaf, information minister, left Amman for Cairo this afternoon to participate in the meetings of the first joint conference of communications and information ministers of the nonaligned countries. The conference will begin tomorrow in Cairo. For over 3 days, the conference will discuss reducing the tariff for usage of space communciations to increase cooperation and exchange between nonaligned countries. The conference will also discuss the flow of news information among these countries, between them and the outside world, and means of employing wire and wireless communications as a modern tool for conveying and spreading information through the media. Mrs Sharaf is accompanied by a delegation including Jawad Maraqah, PETRA-JNA director; 'Abd al-Karim Abu al-Hayja', director of the information minister's office; and engineers Samir ad-Dajani and Jamal al-Hasan from the Communications Ministry.

Makes Statement to AR-RA'Y

JN090930 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 May 84 p 28

[Amin al-Qutub's dispatch]

[Text] Cairo — Information Minister Layla Sharaf arrived in Cairo yesterday to participate in the meetings of the conference of communications and information ministers of the nonaligned countries. The conference will begin today, Wednesday, in Cairo. The *AR-RA'Y* correspondent met with Layla Sharaf at Cairo Airport and she made an exclusive statement to *AR-RA'Y*. She said that she will discuss with the brothers at the conference of information ministers of the nonaligned countries the best means to facilitate cooperation among the nonaligned countries and to improve communications, especially since communications in this day and age depend on wireless communications and satellites. She added: Therefore, we support the reduction of the tariff imposed on this form of communication in order to facilitate information communication among friendly countries.

The information minister said: We are looking forward to holding talks with Egyptian Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif to coordinate and promote information cooperation between Jordan and Egypt.

Regarding relations between Jordan and Egypt, the information minister said that these relations are old and historic and that the good relations between Egypt and Jordan are developing in the interest of the Arab cause and the Arab nation's interests. She added: We hope for more development and agreement in the interest of the Arab nation.

Commenting on Layla Sharaf's visit, Egyptian Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif said: I welcome Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf as an Arab sister, information minister, and information colleague. He added that this visit is important and unique, because Layla Sharaf is the first Arab information minister to come to Cairo. He said this is not strange, because the relations between His Majesty King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak are strong and brotherly. He said: We will exchange viewpoints on all regional issues. He added that this responsible visit is considered an Arab initiative from fraternal Jordan. He said: We appreciate this visit, during which the Jordanian information minister will have the opportunity to meet with all the information brothers and ministers in the higher levels of the government. *AR-RA'Y* has learned that the Egyptian Information Ministry has prepared a program for the Jordanian information minister, who will visit historical sites and antiquities in Egypt. She will also hold several meetings and talks with officials at the Egyptian Information Ministry to discuss the best means of promoting relations between the two countries.

Ambassador to U.S. Views Arms Deal, Relations

PM080924 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 30 Apr 84 p 25

[Interview with Ambassador to United States Ibrahim 'Izz ad-Din by *AR-RIYAD* bureau in Washington — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AR-RIYAD*: Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, how do you evaluate current Jordanian-U.S. relations?

'Izz ad-Din: Jordanian-U.S. relations have witnessed ups and downs in past years. At various times they were close for long periods of time and at other times they were critical. Probably the most critical period in Jordanian-U.S. relations occurred during Camp David, when there was clear U.S. criticism of Jordan's attitude,aimed at pressuring it into entering the Camp David Accords. But the Jordanian Government resisted this attempt and Jordan stood fast in the face of all pressures. Later Jordan improved its relations with the United States.

But now it can be said that we are passing through a difficult stage in relations because of the U.S. view of the Middle East problem. Of course, this is an election year and therefore there is a lot of bidding by all the parties. It is also clear that the United States wants to maintain Israel as its strategic depth in the Middle East with strategic capability vis-a-vis all the countries of the Arab area.

This means that the United States will try — if it can, of course — to keep the Arab countries less capable of resisting Israel while enabling Israel to be more capable of confronting all the Arab countries. This is quite clear now and we see it clearly in the matter of the transfer of technology to the Arab countries. Unfortunately, after the war in Lebanon, the United States even stopped heeding Arab public opinion and Arab countries,and came out openly and clearly in its policy of dealing with the area: The U.S. Administration was clearly having discussions and consultations with Israel regarding the future of an Arab country, Lebanon. As the U.S. President said, this administration gave Israel something that no other administration had given it — the formalization of U.S.-Israeli relations -- which means that there is an agreement between the United States and Israel on military, security, and strategic cooperation.

AR-RIYAD: With regard to Stinger missiles, was there an official request by Jordan? Now that the same has been stopped, is there a possibility the matter will once again be put before Congress?

'Izz ad-Din: In Jordan, like everywhere else, we must complete our armament and obtain advanced arms. Of course, we will try as far as possible to continue to obtain arms from the United States, despite all the difficulties we are facing. The resistance to our demand is in fact Israeli resistance, which prompts us to reject even more strongly this situation being imposed on Congress and the U.S. Administration.

It is, in fact, the Israeli lobby that is preventing Jordan and Saudi Arabia from obtaining the arms they demand. We must resist this ban, try again, and not accept a fait accompli. This, however, does not mean failing to try to obtain arms from other sources. But at the same time this absolutely does not mean that we accept such restrictions on any Arab country preventing it from obtaining technology from this country.

AR-RIYAD: You said that the United States makes a link between Soviet influence in the area and Israel. [as published] Did you feel any change in the attitude toward your request for Stinger missiles since His Majesty King Husayn's statement that he will seek arms from any place, even from the Soviet Union?

'Izz ad-Din: In fact, in his statement his majesty talked about Arab-U.S. relations in general without entering into details of arms and their purchases. The request was withdrawn after the U.S. Administration said that it was unable to obtain the necessary support for it in Congress. In fact the whole situation with regard to arms is unclear now and needs some time before the picture becomes clear and before the two sides re-evaluate it.

AR-RIYADH: There are conflicting views about the so-called Jordanian rapid deployment force. Is it true that there is a Jordanian rapid deployment force?

'Izz ad-Din: Jordan has already answered this question on several occasions. There is nothing called a Jordanian rapid deployment force. There is one thing: Jordan has always been ready to give military support and have miltary cooperation with the Gulf countries. This is part of Jordan's military dogma, because it believes Gulf security is part of its security. Jordan has continuing training relations with Gulf countries in general and close military relations with most of them. Jordanian military dogma calls for giving aid in case of any request for it by any Gulf country.

AR-RIYAD: About a week ago the U.S. secretary of state said that aJordanian-U.S. committee is now discussing the question of relations and Jordanian-U.S. contacts. Can we know about the nature of this committee?

'Izz ad-Din: Contacts between the U.S. Administration and Jordan are, of course, continuing through diplomatic channels. In fact the committee is not a joint Jordanian.-U.S. committee, but a single committee that discusses military matters and meets annually in order to discuss Jordan's request for arms purchases.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on King's Talk to Press Group

JN081017 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 8 May 84 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Peace Message to the World"]

[Text] King Husayn's talk to the international press delegation that is currently visiting Jordan was a message of peace at a time when this region is witnessing violence and bloodshed in more than one spot. The talk about peace expresses a firm Jordanian stand that is linked to this country's responsibility to its kinfolk and to the territory that is exposed to Israel's daily confiscation and Judaization measures. That stand is also linked to this country's moral responsibility to insist that peace must be comprehensive and based on justice, and to its responsibility to world peace and the need to ensure the main principles for international understanding and respect, especially the inadmissibility of the acquisition and annexation of other people's territories by force as Israel is doing, and the acknowledgement of the right of all peoples, headed by the Palestinian Arab people, to self-determination.

King Husayn's talk to the press delegation has come amid the unreasonable statements that are being made by U.S. presidential candidates in their rivalry to curry favor with Israel and win Jewish votes, confirming thereby that their loyalty is not

to the United States and the American people, but to Israel, despite all the racism and aggression it represents in the region and also despite all its practices that undermine peace and stability and very often threaten even world peace.

The arrogant voices in the Israeli election campaign that are emphasizing that Israel would not return the occupied territories to their Arab owners are attuned to the voices of the U.S. presidential election candidates. Both reveal the true political face of the United States in the region. They also show that the United States has abandoned any obligation toward justice in this region. Jordan, which adheres to justice, comprehensive peace, and complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, reserves the right to arm itself and to defend itself and its nation and the rights of its nation. Jordan is capable of choosing the sources of the necessary arms for its Armed Forces. It will not hesitate to seek those sources. There is no doubt that the king's talk has come to present the international press delegation with the full picture of the situation in the region and to explain the real reasons behind the continuation of the crisis. It is now the responsibility of the guest delegation to convey this true picture to the world public opinion sectors they are serving.

AD-DUSTUR Urges International Mideast Conference

JN081144 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 May 84 pp 1,21

[Editorial: "The International Conference is an Urgent Necessity"]

[Text] During his meeting with the international press delegation in Jordan on a fact-finding mission, His Majesty King Husayn reiterated that Jordan's understanding of peace is based on the achievement of a just, firm, and comprehensive peace in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and that the principle of complete withdrawal from the Arab territories, which were occupied in 1967, is not negotiable, particularly since it is in line with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of other people's territories by war or armed force. The truth is, Jordan did not just stop at presenting this understanding, but went beyond that by formulating a practical concept enabling all the parties to the dispute in the region to participate in the peace process through an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

The importance and the necessity of convening the international conference stem from the fact that it is the only adequate formula that can place the Middle East question in a more neutral circle and prevent any particular international side from monopolizing efforts to achieve peace. This line that was pursued for a long time in the past resulted in partiality toward one side against another and favored the strategic interests of one side against the interests of the other sides directly concerned with the crisis.

In the case of the United States, which tried for a long time to monopolize peace efforts in the region, the clear facts obtained from experience make it incumbent on us to adhere to the international conference formula, which has room for all the sides to the dispute, especially in light of the continued U.S. bias to Israel that has culminated in the conclusion of a strategic alliance with Israel, thereby enabling the aggressor to continue its aggression and reject the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and all international peace initiatives.

Therefore, Jordan emphasizes the important role of all international sides concerned with the regional crisis, especially the European Community, which is linked to this region by strong cultural, historical, and political bonds, as well as by vital mutual interests. This should prompt the community to understand the dangers threatening this region and the world and to play a role that is more in line with its world political status. Jordan, which firmly believes in the necessity to achieve a just and lasting peace in this part of the world, is aware that Israeli intransigence is the natural outcome of the imbalance of power in the region. Out of this awareness, Jordan will strive to ensure the requirements of self-defense in face of impending dangers and challenges. Jordan will strive to supply its forces with weapons from all available sources, especially after the U.S. stand which tried to harm us by recently cancelling the missile deal.

Difficulties Arise Over First Cabinet Session

Birri, Junblatt To Attend

NC081708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Cabinet will hold its first session tomorrow with, in principle, Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt attending, but not Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi. Today's information says that [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah's position [regarding his representation by Ar-Rasi] has not changed despite his meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil in Al-Batrun.

Information indicates that the meeting between the president of the republic and the former president did not succeed in making President Franjiyah change his mind about his representative participating in the Cabinet, and that there is still a possibility of the Interior Ministry portfolio being given to Minister Joseph Skaf. It was reported that Syria might make an endeavor with President Franjiyah, either by sending an envoy to Zgharta or by inviting President Franjiyah to visit Damascus.

In a brief statement, President Franjiyah said that the reasons given by the president of the republic are convincing. He wished Prime Minister Karami success.

In his press conference this afternoon, President Franjiyah declared he understands the reasons behind forming the Cabinet in such a manner, but did he not abandon his opposition to being represented by Deputy 'Abdallah ar-Rasi while waiting to see if the Cabinet is serious in implementing reforms. He called on Prime Minister Karami to make his statement "legitimacy is the refuge and the way to salvation" the first slogan of his government policy, adding that in Lebanon there should be only one legitimacy. Only then can Karami implement the reform and social projects he wants, as he wants them to be.

Birri: No Knowledge of Meeting

NC082032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A source close to Nabih Birri said tonight that Birri has no knowledge of a Cabinet session to be held tomorrow. The source added that, up to this hour, no one has invited Birri to attend.

Meeting Postponed to 10 May

NC090545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Informed sources have reported that the Cabinet will not meet today. Agreement in principle has been reached to hold the meeting tomorrow, Thursday, if current contacts succeed in overcoming the obstacle regarding the meeting's venue. These sources think it unlikely that the Cabinet will hold this meeting anywhere other than the Presidential Palace because this would create problems. They expect a solution today regarding the meeting of the Cabinet in the Presidential Palace tomorrow.

Sham'un Stresses B'abda Site

NC090945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Following the meeting of the Lebanese Front, former President Camille Sham'un stressed that no place other than B'abda Palace will be accepted as a venue for the Cabinet meetings. Sham'un stressed that the front is not ready to violate the law and traditions. He expressed the hope that Birri and Junblatt will be convinced of this. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil expressed regret that an important issue is being discussed at such a level. He called on all to show national conscience, saying that this is not the time to discuss details and minor issues because the situation is crucial.

Birri Outlines Goals for South, Unification

NC081428 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has outlined the goals for which he will work in the government as: the liberation of the south, the unification of Lebanon, reconstruction, and justice for all citizens.

At a news conference at his residence at noon today, Birri said that he has a visualization of the Army question; namely, building the Army on qualification and equality on the basis confirmed at the Lausanne conference and the Lebanese-Syrian summit.

Asked when the port and airport will be reopened, Birri said: I believe that the Army issue is more important and should have priority. We must first put our house in order, and then we will call for the reopening of the port and airport.

Answering a question, Lawyer Birri expressed fear of a partial Israeli withdrawal from the south and of handing over the areas to Antoine Lahhad's army.

Franjiyah Discusses New Government, Other Matters

NC090925 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0622 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah yesterday held his weekly news conference, at which he spoke about the current conditions, and especially the formation of the new government.

President Franjiyah said: A new government headed by Prime Minister Rashid Karami was formed this week. We hope he will uphold his statement that legitimacy is the refuge and the way to salvation and that this will be the first motto of his government's policy. We also hope that there will be only one legitimacy in Lebanon. Only in this way can he implement the reform and social projects that he wants, in the way he wants.

President Franjiyah added: This week also saw the government finally embark on a course of action that indicates that Lebanon remains Arab and only Arab, which is how the people want it. This action was the severance of diplomatic relations with Costa

Rica because of the transfer of its embassy to occupied Jerusalem. I hope this measure will be maintained and will be applied to all states that behave like Costa Rica. What I desire — and I explained this at the Lausanne conference — is that this government have enough courage to send a letter to President Reagan personally asking him to force Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories. In the event Mr Reagan does not acquiesce to this request, Lebanon will sever diplomatic relations with the United States. In case Reagan claims that Israel will not accede to his demand, he must sever his diplomatic relations with Israel. This is the only way white will be separated from black and that i's will be dotted and t's crossed.

This week also saw an attempt by three Israeli army personnel to (?desecrate) northern Lebanon with their presence. Fortunately, we [words indisticnt], and they are now in Al-Mazzah Prison [in Damascus]. May they finally go to hell, God willing.

Following this statement, the following dialogue took place between President Franjiyah and journalists:

Question: Your meeting today with the president was a prominent and important event. May we inquire as to what took place during the meeting?

Answer: His excellency the president was kind and took the trouble to come and see me in Al-Batrun. Naturally, the talks were confined to the issue of the government formation. For your information, before the government was formed, Juraysati visited me as an envoy of his excellency the president to consult with me on the formation of the new government. I revealed to him my two conditions for supporting this government. They are: 1) Israeli agents must be excluded from the government; 2) I must choose half of the Christian ministers.

Mr Juraysati visited me a second time, and I repeated the same conditions. Prime Minister Karami then honored me with a visit, and I repeated to him my conditions for joining the government. Then the government was formed, and its composition was the opposite of what I had asked. The agents were not excluded, and I did not get what I wanted.

Only God is perfect. It is possible that I set conditions which I do not deserve. However, I cannot agree on the composition of this government.

Question: Were these two conditions met during your meeting with President al-Jumayyil?

Answer: I repeated these two conditions during our meeting today. His excellency the president explained to me why he cannot meet them.

Question: Are you convinced of these reasons, and has the knot been untied?

Answer: Naturally, I was convinced; however, this does mean that I have agreed to join the government.

Question: What do you propose to the new Cabinet in order to proceed with the salvation process?

Answer: I have no proposals. I just hope that the first action of this government will be to stop the fighting in Lebanon. This should be followed as soon as possible by the withdrawal [of Israeli forces] from our sacred land. If the fighting stops, then we will extend our thanks and appreciation to this government. If the enemy is withdrawn from our territory, we will establish a statue no less than 100 meters high with 10 meters dedicated to each Cabinet member.

Question: Your Excellency, will you oppose this government, and how will this opposition be manifested?

Answer: There is no need for opposition. We have an opinion to give and we have positions to take [words indistinct]

President Franjiyah was asked: Some fear that the formation of the Cabinet constitutes a truce which will extend into next summer and then all possibilities will be open, including partition.

President Franjiyah replied: No one knows what will happen next summer.

Question: Your Excellency, do you think that the cease-fire, which has often failed, will be the test for the success or failure of this government?

Answer: Not necessarily. But its success depends on the maintenance of the cease-fire.

President Franjiyah was asked: Your Excellency, the capture of the three Israelis at the approaches to Ash-Shamal Governorate focused attention on the fate of the Israeli Liaison Office in Ad-Dubayyah. What is your opinion about this?

President Franjiyah replied: The capture of the three Israelis did not raise anything new as far as the Lebanese citizen is concerned. It regrettably did bring into question the statements which the Lebanese Army Command used to issue, denying the existence of this Zionist office in Lebanon. More serious is the fact that the three carried a card signed by the Army Command permitting them to move all over Lebanon. Also more serious is the existence of Lebanese officers who cooperate with this enemy.

Question: In light of this, do you not want to call on the Lebanese Government to close this office?

Answer: Close this office? Since the Lebanese Government denied the office's existence while it did exist, how can we call on the government to close it? The government knew of its existence and has made no move regarding it. The Lebanese Government is facing a test. If it closes this office, thanks be to it. If this office stays open, there will be nothing new for Lebanon.

President Franjiyah was asked: Your Excellency, do you think that the presence of Israeli boats off Al-Madfun yesterday had anything to do with the capture of the Israeli spies?

President Franjiyah replied: I would not be surprised if the plan were for the Israelis to land and capture some Syrian brothers in order to hold them hostage so they could be exchanged for the

Israeli spies. The incident shows that the Syrian brothers are alert and vigilent regarding the actions of the Israeli enemy. After the first shot was fired at the Israeli boats, these boats quickly sailed far away from the shore.

Junblatt Interviewed on Cabinet, Other Issues
NC081747 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 8 May 84

["Text" of interview with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt; date, place, and questioner not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Following the fulfillment of the demand by the Amal Movement leader regarding the Cabinet, what is your stand toward [former] President Franjiyah's demand?

Junblatt: I have nothing to do with this subject; my only concern was the fulfillment of Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's demand, because it was a right demand and concerns southern Lebanon. Southern Lebanon must be a priority. As for the north, I have nothing to do with it unless the National Salvation Front is reestablished.

Question: Thus, you evaluate the fulfillment of Nabih Birri's demand as positive?

Junblatt: I have said that this is a positive thing, because there can be no Lebanon without the south. The problem began in the south and may end with it, but with a liberated Arab south and not an Israeli one, or a colony of Antoine Lahhad.

Question: It is said that this Cabinet is a truce cabinet. What is your view?

Junblatt: If it is a truce, we must benefit from it; first to enact the constitutional foundations of a new Lebanon and, second, to benefit from certain facilities to help the devastated areas in the mountain and in [Beirut's] southern suburb.

Responding to another question, Junblatt said: The budget must be spent on basic utilities, and not on the Army or other establishments such as the Economic Council of Foreign Relations.

Question: Will you participate in the Cabinet meetings in B'abda?

Junblatt: Yes, I will participate, but not in B'abda, because there are no security guarantees. I respect the feelings of others, so why should I hurt their feelings and go to them in their areas? Thus, a neutral place must be found for the Cabinet meetings.

Regarding an alternative place, Junblatt said: We will discuss this topic in the future. We can find an alternative, particularly since we agreed on Switzerland as a venue for the National Dialogue meetings. How can we not find a place for the Cabinet meetings?

Junblatt added sarcastically: Perhaps we could meet aboard the *New Jersey* or the *Clemenceau*, should they give us the honor. However, the important thing is good intentions.

Asked about the opposition plan at this stage, Junblatt said: The demands that we made through guns will be made through the Cabinet. We must see peaceful means instead of war because war costs a great deal, particularly the indiscriminate shelling. The silent majority must be respected. It wants minimum security and stability and sometimes it cannot comprehend the political conflict.

Junblatt added: Thus, we appreciate the efforts made for a peaceful march, which regrettably, have failed.

Question: What are your views of the report in the newspaper *AN-NAHAR*?

Junblatt: We understand the feelings of the man in the street. However, at the same time, why is this march now? The war has dragged on for 10 years. Why did this march not take place before? Absolute peace does not exist and peace is a relative concept.

Question: What about a broad nationalist front?

Junblatt: We have tried all fronts. We tried a broad national front and it failed. I have no objection to any front. But, as for us as a Progressive Socialist Party, we will not join any front. It suffices that I am allied with the Amal Movement under the leadership of Nabih Birri and with the rest of the national parties.

Question: Regarding the distribution of the ministerial portfolios, was there an understanding about their distribution?

Junblatt: No, these two portfolios were given to me. As for the Tourism Ministry, what can we do when the Economic Council and Sami Marun have taken all the powers of the ministry, leaving only few powers?

Earlier, following his visit to [former] Prime Minister Saib Salam in his home in Al-Musaytibah, Walid Junblatt made a statement. He said that there are great tasks and that the issue of Beirut is being tackled in consultation and coordination with the basic functionaries such as his excellency Sa'ib Salam.

Junblatt, Karami Discuss Government Situation
NC081819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met tonight with Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, in the presence of former Minister Khalid Junblatt. They discussed the government situation, as well as the security and political situation. After the 45-minute meeting, Junblatt said they studied the coming phase in order to eliminate some remaining obstacles. Asked whether a date and venue for the Cabinet meeting was set, Junblatt said: Prime Minister Karami is authorized to speak on the subject.

Karami Meets Department Heads, Makes Statement

NC081330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Karami concluded his official activity this afternoon by meeting with Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general, in the presence of the ministry's department heads. The prime minister gave them his directives regarding the steps to be followed in the diplomatic field in various Arab and international circles. After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] To reactivate the work it is inevitable that contact be established with departments and officials to brief them on the true requirements and on the citizens' demands in all areas. Therefore, I have thus far met with the board of Lebanon's electricity authority and asked it to ensure the supply of electrical power be it in the capital or in those areas under its jurisdiction. I am cognizant of the fact that in the north 'Akkar, Ad-Dinniyah, Al-Minya, Az-Zawiyah, and perhaps Al-Batrun and Al-Kurah are suffering from a shortage of electrical power. They have requested that the high tension cable be repaired. I am undertaking the necessary contacts with the appropriate quarters to deal with these matters and to provide all areas with electricity.

I also met with the chairman and vice chairman of the television board of directors. The media are of great importance to us, particularly television which is available in all homes, in order to enlighten the citizens with what we propose to carry out in light of the general political plan currently being drawn up. Therefore, guidance and information are among the important means which must be improved in order to reach all areas, particularly the south, western Al-Biqa', and Al-Biqa' in general. This requires that certain equipment be furnished and arrangements made. We have agreed on the steps in this respect because it is very important that all the Lebanese are put in the picture of current events and become aware of the plans for the future. The television and media are the means of dissemination.

I also met with heads of the Foreign Ministry departments and outlined to them the guidelines of our policy in order that they adhere to and seek to implement them inside Lebanon and with our embassies abroad. It is very important that the Foreign Ministry become effective in its activity and capable of performing its mission in order to win the support of all forces abroad, particularly foreign governments, alongside Lebanon in its new march.

Some are concerned about the next Cabinet meeting. We are awaiting the arrival of Walid Junblatt in Beirut in order to agree on a date so that the Cabinet can hold a plenary session in the presence of all its members.

With respect to former President Sulayman Franjiyah and President al-Jumayyil's visit with him today, we will follow up our contacts in order to arrive at all that is good through the elimination of all pending problems. Thank you. [end recording]

Skaf Meets Al-Jumayyil on 'Unified Media'

NC081502 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Information and economic affairs were reviewed today during meetings held at the Presidential Palace. Information Minister Joseph Skaf announced after meeting with President al-Jumayyil in the early afternoon that the Cabinet would be meeting tomorrow, but he declined to speculate on whether the Cabinet session would be attended by all members.

Skaf said that he had raised with the president questions related to the Information Ministry and had also discussed the issue of security, especially in view of the heavy casualties over the weekend. Minister Skaf expressed the hope that the participation in the Cabinet of Minister Birri and Minister Junblatt would pave the way for improved security conditions. He also discussed with the president reopening all crossings between East and West Beirut.

The information minister revealed that he had discussed information affairs with the president under the motto of "unified media for unified nation." He indicated that he would be preparing an information program of action, which would be considered by the president and the prime minister before being referred to the Cabinet.

Earlier in the day President al-Jumayyil met with Governor of the Bank of Lebanon Michel Khuri and with Chairman of the Board of Directors of Middle East Airlines Salim Salam. Discussions centered on the economic and financial conditions and on the situation of Middle East Airlines in view of the continued closure of the Beirut International Airport and the disruption of the company's operations.

President al-Jumayyil recently signed a Cabinet decision awarding Middle East Airlines 50 million pounds in credit to help it overcome the financial difficulties created by the disruption of its operations.

Greek Orthodox Demand Deputy Prime Minister Post

NC081713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 MAY 84

[Text] Regarding the Cabinet composition, Deputies Munir Abu Fadil and Albert Mukhaybir have sent a letter to Prime Minister Karami in which they stressed that the Greek Orthodox community must rise up to defend its dignity and right. They insisted on one of the Greek Orthodox ministers being appointed deputy prime minister.

Greek Catholic Community Accepts Cabinet Form

NC081843 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] [Greek Catholic] Archbishop Hakim has called for rectifying the Cabinet form in a manner that would give the Catholic community the esteem and respect it deserves. He wished the government success particularly in consolidating the cease-fire.

He said that the community accepts the status quo in order not to cause any inconvenience for the regime, but in the hope that the situation will be rectified.

Hakim chaired a meeting of the Higher Council of the Greek Catholic Community in Ar-Rabwah, which was attended by Minister Joseph Skaf, the bishops, and former ministers. Hakim condemned the violation of the sanctity of the bishopric in 'Ayn Traz, which no wicked hand had touched even during the darkest period of the Ottoman persecution. He expressed his disappointment over the neglect of the Greek Catholic community, which was manifested in its exclusion from the Geneva and Lausanne conferences.

Qulaylat Outlines Requirements of Cabinet
NC090720 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT May 84

[Excerpts] Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun, has affirmed that the movement is not concerned about details and matters of secondary importance, especially in view of the major issues confronting us today. He said: Our view of the new cabinet is based on our principled, national, and pan-Arab outlook and on the fact that any government political formula should achieve the following:

1. A general national political plan that commits the government and the people to end the Zionist occupation and liberate the south and western Al-Biqa'; that supports the national resistance and armed struggle to liberate the lands under Zionist occupation; that ends the continued factional and political domination and hegemony, and the plan for normalizing relations with the Zionist enemy; and that foils the enemy plan to establish sectarian cantons.

2. The new Cabinet should seriously shoulder its responsibilities in providing security and stability to the citizens of Lebanon in general and in Beirut and the southern suburb in particular.

It should be noted that Brother Qulaylat spoke yesterday via telephone with His Eminence Mufti Hasan Khalid and Prime Minister Rashid Karami about the current developments.

Islamic Jihad Said Responsible for Kidnapping
NC091042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] An anonymous caller has contacted foreign news agencies in Beirut and declared that the Islamic Jihad Organization is responsible for yesterday's kidnapping of a U.S. clergyman. The clergyman has been living in Lebanon for 35 years. The caller said the aim of the abduction is to renew the will to confront the challenge made recently by President Reagan. He added that the Islamic Jihad Organization is determined to see that no American remains in Lebanon.

Israelis Seen Bringing Missiles to Al-Biqa
NC090600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday a national resistance group attacked an Israeli patrol on the 'Ayn ad-Dulb road, east of Sidon with rockets and automatic weapons, inflicting a number of casualties among the patrol members. The occupation forces then closed the road and conducted a wide-scale search operation for the attackers. They detained a number of citizens who happened to be in the area.

According to reports from western Al-Biqa', Israeli forces during the past 3 days have brought in a number of Hawk antiaircraft missile batteries. Military trucks were seen towing these batteries in the direction of the Al-Baruq mountain ridges. Eyewitnesses in Kifrayya said each battery consists of three missiles. The missiles are camouflaged.

'Limited' Clashes Between Syrian, Israeli Forces
NC090656 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The western Al-Biqa' front is witnessing noticeable tension. Limited clashes have reportedly taken place during the past 48 hours between the enemy forces and the Syrian forces on the Bayadir al-'Adas-Madukhah axis. The Syrian forces in 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar have reportedly come under heavy-caliber machine gun fire. These intermittent and limited clashes come at a time when the occupation forces are continuing to mass and reinforce its forces along the confrontation lines with the Syrian forces.

Israeli Warplanes Overfly South, Stage Mock Raids
NC090908 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes have been overflying the south since this morning. A security source said that Israeli warplanes are carrying out mock air raids over Sidon, and that [unidentified] warplanes are now flying in Lebanese airspace.

Al-Asad Telephones Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi 8 May
JN082009 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 8 May (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad this afternoon telephoned Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya. During this communication, the two leaders discussed matters that concern both the Syrian and Libyan sides.

Memo to UN on New Israeli Aggression
JN081441 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 84

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Syria's representative at the United Nations has addressed a letter to the Security Council explaining the dimensions of the aggressive Israeli activities in Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon. Here are more details in the following report prepared by our colleague 'Usama Da'bul:

Diya' Allah al-Fattal, Syria's UN representative, has addressed a letter to the Security Council explaining the dimensions of the aggressive Israeli activities in Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon. Al-Fattal also explained that the Zionist entity is preparing for new aggression against Syrian territory, and that it is praticing terrorism against Arab citizens in the occupied territories in order to achieve its policy of settlements and expansion. Al-Fattal added: The record of international Zionism and its heir, Israel, shows that terrorism is the crux of Zionist ideology through which it has succeeded in occupying Palestine.

In fact, Syria's UN representative has addressed this message to the Security Council when Israeli intentions of committing new and extensive aggression against Syria have been confirmed. Political and press reports from western Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon say that Israel is increasing its troop concentrations and strengthening its military presence in both of these areas, not only to increase the harassment of Lebanese citizens or to counter the heroic operations being carried out by Lebanese national resistance men, but also to direct a preventive blow at the Syrian Arab forces in both Lebanese and Syrian territory.

Political and military observers' estimates point out that the Israeli troop concentration operations inside Lebanese territory have not stopped. They estimate that there are between 40,000 and 45,000 of these forces, because the forces that withdrew at the end of last August and the beginning of last September have all been redeployed in western Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon. None of these forces have returned to occupied Palestine.

Last February, when the United States withdrew its forces from Lebanon, Israel began to dispatch more troops to Lebanese territory in order to face the new situation. The Israeli troop concentration operation accelerated after the decision was made to dissolve the Knesset and hold early parliamentary elections. This was done because the ruling Likud bloc intends to stem the increasing deterioration in its electoral position through a large aggressive operation against Syria, which played the biggest part in abrogating the 17 May agreement. The Likud bloc thinks that such an operation can help it to regain respect and renew its political domination over Lebanon.

The Zionist military concentrations and aggressive threats against Syria have escalated in the past week since our forces in Lebanon arrested three Zionist terrorists who intended to infiltrate behind our lines in northern Lebanon. Since then, Israeli leaders have spread their threats of carrying out an aggressive action against Syria if it does not release those terrorists. This is the direct reason that Syria's UN representative addressed a letter to the Security Council explaining the dimensions of the aggressive Israeli activities in Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon.

TISHRIN Analyzes Shamir's Stand on Liaison Office
JN090834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 9 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the caption: "On Threats of Aggressors," *TISHRIN* says:

Israeli Prime Minister Shamir has refused to close down what he called the Israeli-Lebanese liaison office in Lebanon on the pretext that this office is there with the Lebanese Government's permission. Shamir forgot or pretended to have forgotten that the cancellation of the whole implies the cancellation of the part, that the Lebanese Governemtn canceled the 17 May agreement, according to which this office was established. Clearly, Shamir insists on refusing to close down the office not only to show that he is not admitting the cancellation of the 17 May agreement or that he intends to implement the contents of this agreement by exercising pressure on the Lebanese Government, but also to force it to carry out a definite task, namely, asking Syria to negotiate with it [pronoun as heard] on the issue of the three terrorists detained by our forces in Lebanon.

It seems that Israel hopes that if this step is realized, it will have a pretext to affirm the legitimacy of the liaison office in Lebanon, and hence to prove the legitimacy of the 17 May agreement.

TISHRIN adds: However, Israel must admit facts; it must realize that it is impossible to turn back the wheels of history. The agreement is over and done with. The abrogation of the agreement was reached with the free will of the Lebanese Government. If Israel wants to raise an issue it considers to be outstanding or urgent, it must do so within the framework of the UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawl of the Israeli forces of invasion from all the Lebanese territories.

This is exactly what Syria meant in its letter to the UN Security Council. In this letter, Syria exposed Israel's intentions and aggressive preparations, and its massing of forces in the Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon.

TISHRIN says: Syria wants to draw the world's attention to and place it before its responsibilities vis-a-vis Israel's aggressive escalations. This is because reducing tension cannot be accom-

plished through threats and aggression but through commitment to the UN resolutions and abidance by the international desire.

Syria experienced difficult tests and experiments but has passed them successfully. Syria has repeatedly proved that it rejects threats, intimidation, and the coercive methods; that it is capable of confronting aggression and defeating the designs of the aggressors. Syria declares that it will not hesitate to confront the aggressors. It reiterates that the United Nations should shoulder its responsibilities in harnessing the aggressors and in preventing any escalation of the situation. This is because any spark may start the fire.

Syria wants to ensure its rights through peace, not war. However, if the aggressors wanted to launch aggression, then Syria would bravely confront it. Syria would emerge superior from this test.

Finance Ministry Delegation Leaves for Romania

JN081912 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 8 May (SANA) — A Ministry of Finance delegation led by Under Secretary Marwan al-Qudsi left Damascus for Romania today. During the visit, the delegation will hold talks with the Romanian Ministry of Finance officials that aim at signing an agreement to prevent double taxation between the two countries.

Ne'eman Hints Action Possible on Iranian Gas Use

TA090624 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 84 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv — Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman hinted yesterday that Israel is capable of bombing Iran to stop it from using gas to kill people.

He was commenting on reports that the Iranian authorities were killing Jews, Druse and Baha'is in Iran with Zyklon B, the same gas the Germans used in World War II in their organized mass murder of Jews, gypsies and others.

The minister's spokesman yesterday quoted Ne'eman as saying that "there is no doubt that if such dangers emerge in the future, we can stop them."

The spokesman, who was asked whether that was a threat to bomb Iran, checked with the minister and later confirmed that that was Ne'eman's meaning.

Meridor Discusses Topics of 8 May Cabinet Session

TA081132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 May 84

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet session was brief and may reflect the atmosphere these days, on the eve of the internal contests in the Herut movement.

The ministers today heard two secret reviews about the course of the investigation that led to the revelation of the men who were active in the underground in Judaea and Samaria and about the condition of the three Israelis taken prisoner in Lebanon. First of all, let us listen to the Cabinet announcement from Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor:

[Begin Meridor recording] The Cabinet today heard a review by Foreign Ministry Deputy Director General Hanan Bar-On about the circumstances of the capture of the three Israelis who worked in the Israeli representation in Beirut. This portion of the meeting was held within the framework of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, due to the nature of the information disclosed.

Replying to questions by the ministers, the head of the Shin Bet told the Cabinet about the attacks and attempted attacks on Arab targets in Israel.

The Cabinet today approved a draft law to cancel the Mecelle, the civil code dating from Ottoman Empire times which had been in effect for many years in Israel. The draft law will soon be submitted to the Knesset. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Reverberations of the brief argument that occurred during the Cabint meeting — on which we cannot report, as far as the revelation of the underground groupings in Judaea and Samaria are concerned — can be heard in the remarks of Dan Meridor who was answering our question:

[Begin Meridor recording] The Cabinet and the security branches subordinate to the government took the proper action and the results are the best evidence of this. Therefore, there is no room whatsoever to accuse the government of procrastinating, preventing or holding up the investigation.

At the same time, I would like to say that we must make several distinctions. In our state, a law-abiding state, where the same rule applies to the entire population to the effect that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty, we must distinguish between suspects, accused, and convicted.

None of the people in question has yet been convicted; charges have not yet even been pressed against any of them. These people, or some of them, are suspected of having committed very serious actions. We should keep this distinction in mind and we should not accuse anybody, unless this is done in the acceptable way, in a court of law.

Another distinction I want to make is between the actions and their perpetrators. Today as well as on previous occasions, the Cabinet — both the prime minister and others — once again denounced in very serious terms the actions themselves. These actions are deplorable and very grave.

However, a distinction should be made between the actions and their perpetrators. As for the latter, I would not suggest that any of us should pass sentence, unless this is done by a court.

Another distinction I would like to make is between individuals and the public at large. I think it would be fitting that if Jewish people are convicted of these actions, they must be denounced with the utmost possible severity. However, one should not generalize from these individuals about the public at large, neither about the Jewish people at large, all the Jews in Israel, nor about all those living in Judaea, Samaria, the Golan Heights or elsewhere in Eretz Yisra'el. [end recording]

Settlement Policy Unchanged

TA081136 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1128 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The exposure of subversive activity will not lead to a change in the government's settlement policy in Judaea and Samaria. This was stated by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor. The Cabinet secretary added that a distinction should be made between the people to whom the grave acts against a calm Arab population are attributed and the general Jewish colony in Judaea and Samaria. Dan Meridor rejected the accusations that the government had held up the investigation or that there had been any provocation by the security forces.

The Cabinet secretary also said that, for the moment, there were 25 suspects being held under arrest in that affair and it was not yet known when or how many of them would be brought to trial. The head of the security services reported further details about the affair during the Cabinet session.

HA'ARETZ Scores Shamir on 'Criminal Phenomenons'

TA080943 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 May 84 p 9

[Editorial: "Forgiving Interpretations That Are Not in Place"]

[Excerpts] The prime minister is looking for explanations for the criminal phenomenons — crimes that have been perpetrated and one that was to have been committed — now being dealt with by the security service and the Israeli police force in their investigations, and he has put forward forgiving assumptions. In these phenomena, the love of Eretz Yisra'el took on an exaggerated form; and "deviations," as he phrased it, have also occurred in all the revolutionary movements. It is true that this does not eliminate the "illegal" nature of the actions that will be clarified by the court and because of which anyone proven guilty will be punished. But Mr Yitzhaq Shamir, in expressing the hope that the accused will themselves explain their reasons, is already expressing his assumptions, and his tendency toward not taking them too seriously is apparent.

Mr Yitzhaq Shamir is looking at the affair as someone whose feelings are divided: On the one hand, he knows just how much these actions could harm the country and the entire settlement project, and so has been forced to use the government's authority against it. But, on the other hand, he is not convincedof just how much this project could have been expected to lead to violence against the Arab population. It is this population that views the Israeli ruler as a foreign conquerer and does not accept the formula for 'coexistence' that the Gush Emunim settlers want to impose on them. The prime minister acted as he had to; however, it is not part of his role to try to influence public opinion in favor of the detainees. If there is room to consider whether to sentence the suspects severely or lightly, it is the role of the court alone not his.

Olympic Committee Deplores Soviet Withdrawal

TA090741 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 84 p 1

[Report by sports correspondent Jack Leon]

[Text] Tel Aviv — "The withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the Los Angeles Olympics is a very grave development, which could destroy the Olympic movement and the Olympic ideal," Israel Olympic Committee [IOC] President Yitzhaq Ofeq said last night.

The IOC chief termed "ridiculous" Soviet allegations that security in Los Angeles would be inadequate. "We are absolutely satisfied with the arrangements being made in Los Angeles for the safety of the Israeli Olympic team," Ofeq stressed.

Although the Israel committee joined the American-initiated boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow at the direct request of the Israel government, Ofeq said "nevertheless the boycott was a mistake. The Americans should have realized then the danger of the Soviet Union's retaliating at these 1984 games in Los Angeles."

Kimche Criticizes Egypt on Relations, Peace

TA041222 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 May 84 p 2

[Report from London by Avi Meler]

[Excerpt] David Kimche, Foreign Ministry director general, hurled sharp criticism yesterday — among the sharpest ever from an Israeli politician or diplomat — at Egypt and its relations with Israel since the signing of the peace accord.

In a dinner given in his honor by the London Israel "Bonds," Kimche said that "Egypt is behaving in the most cynical and negative way conceivable." According to him, "the Egyptians are trying to be holier than the pope in their attempt to return to the lap of the Arab world." The Foreign Ministry director general told the crowd of some 400 that his latest talks with U.S. Administration heads have probably contributed to "deepening the strategic alliance and the economic agreements between Jerusalem and Washington."

In Kimche's remarks regarding the three Israeli diplomats who are held by the Syrians, there was an undertone of pessimism about the possibility of their quick release.

Australia Will Maintain MFO Contingent

TA080703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Australia has informed Israel of its plans to keep its contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai. The Australian decision was conveyed by the country's ambassador to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Last year the Australian Labor Party said it planned to withdraw the force if it came to power but now it appears to have changed this position.

Officials Not Enthusiastic at Birri Appointment

TA090637 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 84 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Senior Israeli officials yesterday indicated a strong lack of enthusiasm for the appointment by the Lebanese Government of Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri as minister responsible for southern Lebanon.

Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor said: "I don't think this appointment in itself can improve either the security in the south or the implementation of the (Israel-Lebanon) agreement of last year," which was abrogated unilaterally by Lebanon in March. Kimche said the new Lebanese Cabinet under pro-Syrian Prime Minister Rashid Karami "represents age-old rivalries instead of new hope," and has done nothing to stop the factional fighting in Beirut.

"This government will not be able to last very long," he predicted.

Kimche said that the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, which is opposed to the Lebanese Government, would open an office in Jerusalem on May 17 and that its staff may receive some privileges normally accorded to diplomats.

Pierre Yazbik, a representative of the Lebanese Forces, has been in Jerusalem for the past four months. He was joined recently by a temporary assistant from the Lebanese Forces and said yesterday he expects four of five permanent staffers to join him soon.

Kimche said: "It is possible we will grant privileges just as we have to other offices," such as the Multinational Force and Observers stationed between Egyptian and Israeli troops in the Sinai desert, and the International Christian Embassy, an umbrella organization for a variety of mostly Protestant groups in Jerusalem.

Interview With Moshe Levi on Lebanon Deployment

TA062004 Jerusalem Television Service In Hebrew 1803 GMT 6 May 84

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky; date and place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, the Lebanese war has been going on for nearly 2 years. The IDF is still deployed along the Al-'Awwali River and opposite the Syrians in the eastern sector. Do you have any news this evening? Is the IDF going to redeploy in Lebanon?

[Levi] It is true the war has lasted almost 2 years but, in my opinion, we must recognize that our deployment in Lebanon is not just an end result of the war, the Peace for Galilee war of July 1982; on the contrary, it is intended to serve the IDF's permanent goals, which are to safeguard the borders — in this case, the northern border — and be on the alert while correctly deployed opposite the enemy's armies, in this case, the Syrian Army. We have changed deployments in Lebanon. In my assessment, these goals ... [Levi changes thought] We will change these deployments in Lebanon, but not in the sense of leaving Lebanon, but in the sense of how best the IDF deployment, can, in the most efficient way, serve those goals.

[Shlonsky] Is there any likelihood of a change in IDF deployment in southern Lebanon?

[Levi] In my assessment, we can expect such a change and, as I said, the evaluation of the situation permits changes; evaluations are being made in the military field too, but they must be submitted for political examination and approval and, in accordance with that, changes will be made.

[Shlonsky] The government is claiming that the IDF has not yet formulated final plans for redeployemnt. The IDF claims it will submit a plan in accordance with a government decision. Can you explain what exactly the situation is?

[Levi] What is between the IDF and the government is just that, and I will not go into it in public. We can present plans in accordance with various views. They are formulated, and updated. We will deal with every problem as the government decides and that, in my opinion, is how it ought to be.

[Shlonsky] Do you not fear that the continuation of the IDF presence is making new enemies for us that were not present before, like the Shi'ites, for instance?

[Levi] That is true in every field. As soon as you are involved in fighting — in this case, fighting against terrorism — some of the inhabitants, who may not be connected with this, may also suffer. Terrorism, in this sense, is a two-way street, because it affects those not necessarily directly connected with it. We are doing the best we can, however, to make certain that operational and intelligence activity only strikes genuine targets, not the entire population.

[Shlonsky] Is the terrorism you referred to one of the reasons for the presence of the IDF in southern Lebanon?

[Levi] One of the goals of terrorism is to attack IDF soldiers and we cannot dismiss the possibility that if there are no IDF soldiers in this or that area, it will follow in the footsteps of Palestinian terrorism — that of attacks against Israel and Israelis wherever they are.

[Shlonsky] Do you believe that this form of terrorism could follow the IDF and, perhaps, even cross into Israel?

[Levi] We will have to continue to safeguard the northern border against terrorists, too, who will undoubtedly continue to look for areas in which to operate — that is Palestinian terrorism. I believe there is a danger that one faction or another will be able to, or will try to operate in this field, too. We will have to cope with these problems one at a time because they are also connected with a much more complicated Lebanese background. It is difficult to know exactly what the terrorists' goal and activities are.

[Shlonsky] There has recently been talk about the possibility that the IDF might leave the urban centers before redeploying in the south. Do you see the IDF leaving Sidon, for example, in the near future?

[Levi] If the IDF were to leave Sidon, that would be a change in deployment. In this sense, I see no difference between, let us assume, leaving Sidon, and holding on to the entire area as though we had not left Sidon. Changing the deployment would be significant in that we would be less involved, and the area could be subject to unforeseen developments.

[Shlonsky] Do you believe there is a possibility of leaving southern Lebanon's largest urban center?

[Levi] I do not see leaving that center as just a phase; I see the changes in deployment and views that will develop from them as a process. It could very well be that this or that place is vacated, or activity there changes before it changes elsewhere but, in essence, I do not see it as a phase, after which we would stand still and reexamine our goals. As is clear to me and as I also said earlier, the goal is already defined in advance.

[Shlonsky] Let us move on to another sector — the eastern front opposite the Syrians. There have recently been very aggressive statements from Damascus. Perhaps this is a reflection of the

domestic situation but, nevertheless, is there no fear that these statements and this aggressive behavior will lead to a deterioration in the line opposite the Syrians?

[Levi] [Word indistinct] fear and aggressive behavior. We see aggressive behavior in the talk. No aggressive behavior can be seen in the field, or any sort of change that from the practical viewpoint could be a sign or indication that there is going to be a change in activity by the Syrians. Armies are deployed opposite each other. Such a situation is not ideal. It is not ideal anywhere where such armies are deployed and it is not ideal in the Lebanese sector, which, as I said earlier, is more complicated and has various elements which, perhaps because of their own interests and not necessarily of those of the two main armies, will want to cause warlike developments of this sort or another. We are constantly in a state of alertness, of awareness, which is true for all sectors, not just for Lebanon, and, as an example, if we are talking about the Syrians, then this is true for the Golan Heights too.

[Shlonsky] Do you mean stepped-up alertness by the IDF following the statements from Damascus?

[Levi] The statements from Damascus have not changed our activity in the sector.

[Shlonsky] Perhaps we can move on to another issue, that of the terrorists and the bus. The issue is still being examined by an inquiry committee; nevertheless, do you believe that IDF ethics are now being tested?

[Levi] The IDF has had a code of ethics ever since its establishment. On that matter I have no doubts, and I cannot find the words to express the indispensibility and value this has for the IDF. I believe this is how the army acts, but we also know, to our regret, that from time to time there may be an incident of this type or another, a deviation. I have no doubt that the entire army understands this basis of internal strength which, in my opinion, is of supreme prime value — one of the most important that we have.

[Shlonsky] Over the past few days, over the past 2 weeks, we have been hearing about a Jewish underground in Judaea and Samaria; we have been hearing about officers from the standing army or reserves, from elite units, from other combat units. Are you worried?

[Levi] I am very worried. The fact that there are officers does not make any difference in this sense, because you are dealing with a population, an entire nation, which is an army; this is the correct evaluation. You can find people who serve in the reserves, and sometimes also in the regular service, who deal with all sorts of things, such that it would be good for the country if they did not deal with them. Therefore there is no connection between the fact that there are officers involved and the fact of the existence of an underground.

I view these things with gravity. As for our moral basis, if we spoke a moment ago about the ethical use of arms, the use of IDF arms, which the nation of Israel is making many efforts to maintain and increase, then their use for goals other than those determined by the IDF is a prime moral disruption. The second problem is practical. We and other security bodies must invest a very great effort in the war against terrorism, and contingencies for war. Now the situation is such that efforts must be invested in a field that is superfluous and harmful per se, and naturally also detracts from our investing efforts in the war against terrorism. And here, it seems to me, no one can say we have reached a point in this where we do not have to make any more efforts.

[Shlonsky] In conclusion, what would you wish for the IDF, for the people of Israel for the coming year?

[Levi] I would wish that despite what is disturbing in our daily lives and despite the issues preoccupying us, sometimes over our heads, we find the time and suitable thought to prepare ourselves for a future war. Because I am convinced that if we are well prepared for that war, we have a very good chance of avoiding it.

I want to add here a greeting to all soldiers in regular service, compulsory service, and the reserves. I would like to specially mention some soldiers, very few of whom get into the headlines; the people from the services, such as drivers in Lebanon, whom we almost never mention. Beyond all the attacks, there is a driver in every vehicle, there is a man who knows that he has to bring the food and carry the soldiers and bring equipment. The same applies to other fields. For even on a holiday, our operational power is given to us by a very loyal system which works night and day under field conditions. A last greeting goes to the wounded and that prisoners: My wishes for recuperation for the wounded. As for the prisoners, we continue to work, despite difficulties, to do all we can for their return.

IDF Officers Demand Inquiry Into Sharon Role

TA090658 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 84 p 1

[Report by Lea Levavi and ITIM]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Five Israel Defence Forces reserve officers, three of them high-ranking, yesterday demanded that a commission of inquiry be set up to investigate former Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's role in two battles in Lebanon in the summer of 1982, in which dozens of Israeli lives were lost.

The officers charged at a news conference here that the battles were waged under Sharon's direction, behind the Cabinet's back and without its approval, and that the "weird manner" in which they were conducted caused unnecessary loss of life.

The five, who said 40 soldiers died in the battles, were SHELI leader and reserve Colonel Ran Kohen, and four officers who participated in the events — reserve Lieutenant-Colonels Asaf Shohet and 'Ami Arazi, and reserve Captains Ron Shahor and Dagan Sade. Kohen said yesterday's news conference had nothing to do with SHELI.

"If I thought there had been casualties because of errors during battle, I would not dream of making the issue public," Kohen said. "But in both cases — during the "crawl" to the Beirut-Damascus highway in June and the "crawl" toward West Beirut

in August — the army was forced to fight in ways not appropriate to its training and usual way of doing things. In both cases, there was a cease-fire that Ari'el Sharon wanted to evade so he gave orders that enabled him to accomplish his purpose without having to get Cabinet approval."

Arazi said that it is accepted practice to hold inquiries in the IDF, but nothing had been done in this case.

Shohet, who commanded a unit during one of the battles, said he had reached the conclusion that he could not hold an IDF position until there was an inquiry of the "terrible waste that took place where I was."

Kohen complained Shron had never commented on criticisms that he and others had raised, except to tell a *JERUSALEM POST* reporter that he does not comment on nonsense.

"The IDF spokesman said the History Department and other relevant departments in the army cannot investigate because the Defence Ministry forbade it, but the Defence Ministry spokesman said it had nothing to do with his ministry. We would have preferred to keep this within the IDF, but after two years we feel we have no choice but to make it public," Kohen said.

Some of the officers involved in these incidents had written to then Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Begin replied that he could not comment on the criticisms without an investigation — that the recipients of his letter hoped was a promise that a commission of inquiry would be established. Begin added that he was glad the authors of the letter understand the importance of an order given by those elected to make decisions, and was also glad they wanted to protect the IDF's name.

Kohen said he had been in the IDF until early elections were decided upon, and therefore had been unable to speak out before.

Peres on Unilateral Implementation of Lebanon Accord

TA081709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 8 May 84

[Report from Beersheba by Moti 'Amir — recorded, with Peres' remarks recorded earlier before Ben-Gurion University students on 8 May]

[Text]['Amir] MK Shim'on Peres has called for an end to the war in Lebanon, but at the same time, in order to guarantee the security of the northern settlements, MK Peres said, it is necessary to implement the Lebanon accord unilaterally:

[Peres] We must maintain in southern Lebanon an early-warning system — on sea, in the air, on the ground, and in intelligence — within Lebanon. Thus our aircraft would overfly southern Lebanon; the Navy boats would patrol the Lebanese coasts; and the intelligence would maintain positions in southern Lebanon — as stipulated in the 17 May accord with Lebanon. We want to implement that part of the agreement ourselves.

['Amir] The cost of the IDF's stay in Lebanon reaches $1 million a day. The hold over Lebanon is as worthless as having a strong nail in a cracked wall, MK Shim'on Peres said. The IDF should redeploy south of the border with Lebanon, from where, in conjunction with the early-warning stations, it would get early warning and deter the terrorists.

[Peres] The IDF will be deployed along the southern side of the Lebanese border. Should the early-warning system indicate that the terrorists are returning, the IDF would then cross the border, drive off the terrorists, and come back home. Furthermore, in addition to the IDF and the early-warning system, a southern Lebanese force will be established like the force we established at the time known as the Haddad force, which will rely upon and receive aid from Israel wherever necessary.

Pledges Settlement Budget Cut

TA090655 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 84 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Excerpt] Beersheba — Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres yesterday told students at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev that if Labor forms the next government, it will cut the budget for settlements in Judaea and Samaria, and get the Israel Defence Forces out of Lebanon. These steps, he said, would save some $3m. a day. Peres was continually heckled by Likud supporters.

Views Regional Peace Relations

TA061120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 6 May 84

[Statement by Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres at a memorial ceremony in Nahariyya on the occasion of Memorial Day on 6 May — recorded]

[Text] The legacy of the sons who fell is that we remain united; just as they were when they died, so must we remain among the living: A nation united on the really big things in the face of the dangers all around us, and in light of the Israeli-Jewish moral tradition.

At one time the greatest danger came from the south; but peace with Egypt has limited it. Even a peace with question marks is preferable to another war that is certain. Today the greatest danger comes from the north. There is no peace in Lebanon; peace with Lebanon has collapsed. Syria has doubled its Army, and its extremism has not been modified or moderated. Nahariyya and other settlements in the region withstood courageously the cruel eruptions of terrorism, in incidents one can hardly imagine.

The entire nation is determined — and united in this determination — to defend the north, for the moment, from temporary lines on Lebanese soil, and in the not-too-distant future from permanent bases in Israel, relying on the IDF's capability and mobility.

Harif Views Peres Statements on West Bank

TA041531 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV In Hebrew 4 May 84 p 16

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Who Is Not Afraid of the Reagan Plan?"]

[Text] Reports from Washington say that when Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres visited there approximately 2 months ago, he "privately" — so the report goes — told administration officials that in the upcoming Israeli election campaign he would challenge the Likud Government's policy on the "West Bank."

At the same time, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* published an interview with King Husayn in which he effectively shut the door on the U.S. initiative as consolidated in the Reagan plan. The view in Washington was that the interview — in which the monarch in fact put the lid on the possibility of negotiations on any basis other than a full Israeli withdrawal from all the territories, including East Jerusalem — would deprive the Alignment of the possibility of putting forward the "Jordanian option" as a challenge to the Likud Government.

Yet Peres' "private" statements aroused new hope among Alignment backers there: A newsletter published in Washington that deals withthe analysis of Middle East political issues (and which carries reports based, among other things, on confidential material, but which have nevertheless proved accurate) states that despite the great improvement in U.S.-Israeli relations over the past few years, it is an "open secret" that the administration is hoping for an Alignment victory in the next election, the reason being: "Administration officials believe that an Alignment government would help revive the **Reagan Plan**, establish a creative openness, and create a fertile basis on which to approach King Husayn."

While touring the Jordan Rift valley last week, Shim'on Peres said that the Alignment regards that area as Israel's vital security belt in the east, and when the time for peace comes, **Israel will extend its sovereignty** to the Jordan Rift valley as well.

"As well" — meaning just as this would be done in regard to all the other places, such as the 'Ezyon bloc and the Jerusalem environs included on the Alignment map, which is almost a spitting image of the Allon Plan. Less than 24 hours later, MK Peres mentioned yet another "initiative:" If we form the new government, we would be prepared to launch negotiations with Egypt on the implementation of autonomy in "Gaza first."

It seems, thus, that the Labor Party chairman is beginning to present that "challenge" in the spirit of the statements attributed to him in Washington to the Likud Government's policy. One can assume that in 2 weeks, when the internal contests in all the parties are over and the Knesset lists have been compiled, the election campaign will have gained yet another burst of momentum. Then the argument will begin between the "two great ones" and no doubt the problem of Judaea and Samaria will feature very prominently in that campaign, not only as a war of slogans.

The fact that this has been an ongoing argument in Israel for **approximately 17 years** seems in itself to provide sufficient proof that neither the Alignment nor the Likud has the solution for it, simply because the solution is independent of **them.** Yet ironically, the "moderate" Peres will find greater difficulty showing that his solution is more acceptable. Even Yosi Sarid, an Alignment member who will presumably join the election campaign —as in every campaign — admits that in terms of acceptability there is no difference between Peres' "Jordanian option" and Begin's "autonomy." Neither will be acceptable to the Jordanians, and certainly not to the Palestinians. This is why Sarid is not opposed to the idea of establishing a Palestinian state alongside Israel — naturally on the basis of guarantees and security arrangements that will have to withstand the test of time for a fixed period to show that coexistence is possible. This means that Peres has no conflict with the Likud. He has an argument with Sarid and MAPAM, and if you will, with **Abba Eban** the Alignment's foreign minister-designate.

For what does Abba Eban believe in? "I suggest that we check and see whether the Jordanian option is realistic...the view that Husayn would more capable than anyone else of accepting territorial alterations **has not passed the test.**"

So what will happen to Peres' "challenge" if, as he proclaimed this week, he truly intends to extend Israeli sovereignty to parts of Judaea and Samaria? Those who, for the sake of peace, are prepared to give up all of Judaea and Samaria have no problem with this, but those who favor the "Jordanian option" must explain how they prepare to bring Husayn to the negotiating table on the basis of such an option. And supposing he does come to the negotiating table on the basis of the Reagan plan, which the Alignment believes has some positive elements and can as a result serve as a basis for negotiations — does anyone honestly believe Husayn would accept what he has so far declined to accept (Eban: "...As far as I know, there has been no change in his position...")?

But Peres and Rabin continue to **firmly** insist on the concept upheld by the majority in the Labor Party, as expressed in the "Jordanian option." How, then, do Peres and Rabin envision the implementation of the arrangement for Judaea and Samaria? Based on things Peres has explicitly said, it is possible to understand exactly what he wants: To cede Jordan some 70 percent of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and make do with approximately 30 percent of that area. The Alignment government will be prepared to hand over the "70 percent" to Jordan, on condition that that area be **demilitarized.** The supporters of the "Jordanian option" do not propose handing East Jerusalem over to Jordan, even at the cost of leaving the city united. [sentence as published] Peres added that if it is impossible to achieve peace, it would be possible to review the possibility of an interim agreement (and obviously for "less than peace, less territory" would be given), and that he has grounds to believe that King Husayn would be ready to conduct talks on the basis of these proposals.

Last week Peres reiterated that a government headed by himself would agree to conduct negotiations with Egypt on "autonomy for Gaza first." This is a contradiction in terms. After all, the one who favors the implementation of autonomy, even in stages, does not accept the "Jordanian option." That option should be made good upon with **Jordan**, at once, irrespective of the Camp David accords, or as an arrangement [hesder] **after 5 years**, according to the timetable set at Camp David. As everyone

knows, Husayn is a fervent opponent of the Camp David agreements. So what is the foundation upon which Peres wants to base his government's policy?

If you say: Israel's continued adherence to the Camp David accords, as required by the agreements — then Husayn does not have a partner for negotiations. If you say a **defacto** shedding of the Camp David accords — albeit not in theory — and adopting the "Jordanian option" instead, then judging by Husayn's statements both in public and in private, he rejects that option outright.

Even "at best" — that is, if Husayn would accept the "Jordanian option" — even then a substantive response for the risks involved in that option would be required. I trust and accept what Abba Eban said about this (when asked whether the Jordanian option has a chance): "... let us presume that what I want actually takes place and a Jordanian-Palestinian state is established; (that is, according to the Alignment concept of a territorial compromise, whereby 70 percent of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza is transferred to Jordanian sovereignty, and this would be where the Palestinian problem would have to be solved — Y.H.) the extent to which we could influence relations between the two banks [of the Jordan River] would be limited. Perhaps they will decide to maintain their unity, perhaps not.

"Over this we would have no control as we have on the issue of the borders (which cannot be determined or altered without our consent). **It does not stand to reason** — Eban added — that the Alignment would say we are prepared to give up certain territory, but at the same time believe we would, in the long run, be able to shape the nature of the setup of an area that would not be under our rule. I tend to believe that if the Jordanian-Palestinian framework is established, it would later split up and break apart because I cannot see what interest a large country would have in dividing into two smaller ones. That will, however, **no longer depend on us.** Meanwhile, the Alignment must determine its **opening** stand for the negotiations."

Evidently there is not all that great a distance between this approach and the plan Reagan devised — and all indications would point to his chances of remaining in Washington as being very good — and the Reagan Administration is pinning its hopes on being able to do business with the Alignment on the basis of the plan bearing the President's name. This, actually, is the real challenge the Alignment will be facing in the election campaign: The Likud-style "autonomy" is not about to form the basis for negotiations, because not only Jordan but Egypt as well does not adhere to the Camp David accords anymore, insofar as an arrangement for the "West Bank" is concerned, and is explicitly demanding [tova'at] — as in fact has always demanded — that a Palestinian state, not an Alignment-style "Jordanian option", be established as a basis for negotiations.

Thus, in the argument that will constitute the focus of the election campaign, an answer to the real question of "who is ready to accept the Reagan plan?" will be required.

This will be the sole basis on which there is a chance Husayn might come to the negotiating table. And since Washington also knows the chances for this are rather slim, unless sanctioned by the PLO, it is struggling, while the presidential election campaign is in full swing in Washington to win the Jewish vote and at the same time oppose those who object to the administration's contacts with the PLO.

Under these circumstances it is not enough to discuss the "positive elements" the Alignment believes are in the Reagan plan. Stripped of the deliberately vague guise and flowery phraseology, the Reagan plan amounts to this: Full peace in return for full withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria.

Certain questions arising from the U.S. position as expressed in the Reagan Plan must be answered:

— Does the Alignment favor a vote by the Arabs of East Jerusalem on autonomy, thus creating a link between the "administrative council" and East Jerusalem?

— Another article in the Reagan Plan mentions the actual handling of **internal security** by the administrative council. Does anyone believe that those in charge of internal security on behalf of the "council" will pursue killers in the PLO? As far as we know, even the Alignment members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee have argued that responsibility for "internal security" is a key issue.

— Will a total freeze on **all** the settlements be accepted, even in the Jordan Rift valley which, according to Peres' statements last week, will be a part of Israel's sovereign territory?

— Will the Alignment accept that, in accordance with the definition of a "full autonomy" (a term that appears in the Camp David accords) the administrative council authority personnel would rule over **all** the area and its natural resources?

So where can the "positive elements" be found?

The Alignment says that the withdrawal called for in the Reagan plan should be according to UN Security Council Resolution 242, and the Israeli interpretation does not call for a withdrawal from **all** the area. Yet no such "positive element" can be found. Certainly not explicitly.

What the plan does say is that the Israeli withdrawal will be influenced by the scope of peace and the security arrangements. This means that in conditions of total peace, and if there are security arrangements (such as the complete demilitarization of Judaea and Samaria), then there will be room for a complete withdrawal....

Some people say that according to the Reagan Plan there is no room for a Palestinian state. If this is the 'positive element", then this is no cause for great rejoicing.

Moreover, it is not correct, either. When we talk about not extending Israeli sovereignty to any territory, the Reagan Plan is unequivocal: Not so in regard to a Palestinian state. On that all it says is that the United States would "prefer" that such a state not be established. But at any rate, this is a matter for negotiations.....

Weizman on Territorial Compromise, Autonomy

TA041041 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 May 84 pp 8, 9, 11

[Interview with 'Ezer Weizman by Dorit Gefen "this week" — place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: In your party platform, you talk about implementation of the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan according to the English text of that agreement.

Answer: The agreement was reached at Camp David, and the text is in English.

Question: But then there is a passage that says that the negotiations on the final borders will begin 3 to 5 years afterwards.

Answer: No; rather, negotiations will begin on the permanent solution.

Question: Fine, but this clearly means determining borders?

Answer: No, nothing is clear to me. Perhaps the border line will run on the eastern bank of the Jordan River, how am I to know? An interim agreement comes when neither party wishes to make a commitment for what would happen 5 years hence. There have been interim agreements which had no fixed goal that led to far better results than the professed objective. For example, our interim agreements with Egypt. Sometimes an interim agreement becomes something permanent. With time you learn to live together.

If I were in the Alignment today, I would not go for a territorial compromise. What is a territorial compromise? If I were the Alignment, I would not do what Shim'on Peres said yesterday — if I understood correctly from television — that he would develop the Jordan Rift valley. Then how do you implement a territorial compromise? Why not say that you are endorsing the Allon Plan you had opposed at the time. How can you implement a territorial compromise in Gaza? With whom would you compromise? The Egyptians do not want it, and Husayn was never there.

This might be unveiling some secrets, but anyway: A year ago, after I returned from Egypt, I visited Moshe Arens, among others, and in a conversation the defense minister told me — and this, incidentally, is his right — that he is in favor of annexing the West Bank — Judaea and Samaria — and Gaza. The matter was broached subsequently in a conversation with Shamir, and he expressed a different opinion.

Question: So what is the right way?

Answer: Camp David is the best proposal, but it must be fair. What are the Egyptians saying? We had a peace agreement with you, the Palestinian problem is substantial, and it is touched upon in the Camp David accords — we based everything on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and Menahem Begin signed it. The predicament of the Arabs in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza following the peace agreement is not as good as prior to the signing of these treaties. So now do you expect me to go to Jordan and tell the Jordanians: Go ahead and follow in my footsteps, it is good for the Arabs? Therefore one should say in all honesty that there is a problem called the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, the Palestinian problem.

I therefore believe that implementing the Camp David agreement and carrying it out given the existing new grounds is not impossible. Both Moshe Dayan and I then wanted to make unilateral changes in controlling Gaza, such as removing the military government there, thinning out the military personnel there, granting far greater authority to the inhabitants themselves, and so on and so forth, and see how things go. If it works — fine; if not — we will think about something else. So between annexation and a full-fledged state, let us seek something in between. —Perhaps a confederation.

Question: There are all sorts of interpretations to autonomy, such as autonomy for the people.

Answer: I favor complete autonomy. After a man has lived in one home for 500 years, how can I tell him: You are autonomous, yet the house is a different story?

Shostak, Modan Leave for Geneva WHO Congress

TA080704 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 May 84 p 3

[Text] Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak and the ministry's director-general, Professor Barukh Modan, left yesterday for Geneva to attend the International Health Congress of the World Health Organization (WHO).

The minister will address the assembly on the subject of national insurance for the aged and chronically ill, outlining the plan adopted by Israel.

Israel was lauded two years ago by WHO for its record in bringing practical solutions to acute problems to the attention of world health congresses.

Tehiya Votes on First 7 Slots for Knesset List

TA081813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Tehiya movement council has approved the movement's first seven candidates for the Knesset list. First is Minister Yuval Ne'eman, followed by [former chief of staff] Refa'el Eytan, then MK Ge'ula Kohen. The fourth place was given to Rabbi Eli'ezer Waldman of Qiryat Arba'; then MK Tzvi Shiloah; Gershon Shafat from Gush Emunim; and last, Efrayim Ben-Hayim, from TZOMET.

The candidates for the fourth to seventh slots were approved at today's session. The list was supported by 44 participants, opposed by 19, and 7 abstained. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Avi Farhan, head of the Ma'oz [stronghold] bloc in the Tehiya movement, criticized the vote and noted that less than half the council members participated in today's vote.

No Change in GAHAL Agreement Before Election

TA080956 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
8 May 84 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] Herut and the Liberals have reached a secret agreement that there will be no change in the GAHAL agreement before the election. The *DAVAR* reporter has learned from a Liberal Party source that this agreement was reached in talks held among Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, his deputy David Levi and the leaders of the Liberal Party, Ministers Yitzhaq Moda'i and Moshe Nissim.

In return for the number of Liberal members on the Likud Knesset list not being decreased, the Liberals promised they would convene their party institutes and propose a unification with Herut immediately after the election. However, the Liberal leaders refused to guarantee that even if the Likud did not form the next government, they would work for a unification of the two parties as part of a united Likud.

It should be stressed that Herut's official position is that the two parties should immediately enter into negotiations over changing the 1965 GAHAL agreement.

All official elements with whom the *DAVAR* reporter spoke, including four people who reviewed the issue, denied that such a conclusion [sikum] had been reached. In this context it has been reported that as far back as 5 years ago, Menahem Begin and Simha Erlich agreed that they would pursue efforts to unify the two parties. The conclusion [sikum] appears in a letter sent at that time by the former prime minister to MK Moshe Qatzav, who published its contents yesterday evening.

Flatto-Sharon To Run for Knesset Election

TA080948 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 May 84 p 2

[Report by Ya'aqov Brown]

[Text] At a party in the garden of his Savyon villa last night, Shmu'el Flatto-Sharon fired his opening shot in his plan to run for the 11th Knesset after his failure in the previous election campaign.

His book "There Is a Future" was distributed to the guests and they were invited to sign a statement of support.

In the meantime a "smoke screen" surrounded the candidates on the list last night. No politicians or Cabinet members were to be seen among the relatively young audience. On this occasion the number two on the "Development and Peace" [Pituah Veshalom] list, Shlomo Ohayon from Bat Yam, a former member of the Independent Liberal Party, was presented.

British Foreign Minister To Visit Israel

TA080946 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
8 May 84 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe is to visit Israel this year at the invitation of Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, who returned from a short visit to Britain on Sunday, 6 May. Howe had been scheduled to visit Israel last year, but the visit was postponed. The director general of the British Foreign Office, Anthony Acland, will also come to Israel for a visit this year. One of the two may arrive even before the election.

In talks Kimche held with leaders of the British Foreign Office, progress was made on the issue of lifting the British embargo on supplies of oil to Israel, an embargo applied at the beginning of the Lebanon war. All the other European countries have already lifted the embargo. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent points out that the British embargo has no practical significance.

In talks Kimche held in London, the grave implicationsfor Israeli agricultural exports of Spain and Portugal joining the EC as were discussed. Kimche explained to his hosts the importance of Britain's support in guaranteeing Israel's status in the EC.

Correction to Confession for Attempt on Arab Mayor

The following correction pertains to a printing error that omitted part of the Israel section, page 17, in the 8 May Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*:

Column two, paragraph two reads:...had connected the man to the assassination attempt against the mayors.

Additional arrests should not be ruled out. Those arrested so far include a career officer holding the rank of major, who recently has been holding a senior post in the Civilian Administration. The High Court of Justice is scheduled to hold debate today about the appeal submitted by one of the lawyers against the order banning him from meeting with three detainees, who are inhabitants of the 'Ofra settlement.

Gush Emunim leaders and rabbis will convene this afternoon in Jerusalem to discuss their reaction to the arrests and the preparedness of the settlements. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that a meeting was held last night at Qiryat Arba' under the chairmanship of Rabbi Moshe Levinger, in which 210 participants signed a petition charging that through its blunders on security matters, the government has caused the so-called actions of senior members of our settlements. We must stand by our friends in every possible sense — the petition stated. At the meeting, it was also decided to set up a board to extend legal and financial aid to the detainees and to explain the so-called security blunder. Our correspondent points out that not all the leaders of the settlements agreed to hold this meeting.

Ceausescu Sends Herzog Holiday Message
TA071216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Dozens of congratulatory telegrams have been received in the president's residence so far on Independence Day from countries all over the world. Romanian President Ceausescu was one of those who sent a congratulatory telegram in which he extends his good wishes for sound health and happiness to President Herzog and the entire Israeli people.

Cocoa-Producing Countries Meet in Abidjan

AB081300 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 May 84 p 4

[Excerpts] The member countries of the Cocoa Producers Alliance [CPA] are holding a ministerial conference on 7 and 8 May to harmonize their views before the negotiation conference for the fourth cocoa agreement to be held throughout the month of May in Geneva. But because of last-minute communication difficulties, only the Cameroonian, Gabonese, Togolese, and Ecuadorian ministers in charge of cocoa affairs were able to make the trip to Abidjan.

In his opening speech yesterday at the Stabilization Fund office, Denis Bra-Kanon, our minister of agriculture and water and forest resources — in his position as the minister hosting the meeting — appealed to all the producers to be determined now more than ever to struggle at all levels for a more equitable remuneration of their products. The possible absence of some of us in Geneva compels us to set up liaison and negotiation organs so we may avoid wasting time and act promptly. Finally, "we must arm ourselves in order to combat certain psychological and dilatory tactics that some consumers are trying to utilize in support of affirmations in their favor," our minister of agriculture and water and forest resources said.

In this connection, Mr Bra-Kanon explained that it is very necessary to combat the idea that there is surplus cocoa production in the world "whereas we know that production actually has been decreasing for many years now in all producing countries." To maintain better production statistics in each producing country, as it has been agreed between Ivory Coast and Ghana, Minis-ter Bra-Kanon called for the creation of a bulletin to publish these statistics.

After yesterday's opening session of the CPA at the Stabilization Fund office, the experts of the member countries held a meeting at the International Trade Center to discuss some practical problems. They will resume their meeting very early this morning. At about 1000, they will submit the results of their work to the ministerial council. The closing session will take place at 1500 on the second floor of the Stabilization Fund office.

African News Agency Training Project Launched

AB040644 Paris AFP in English 0421 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Cotonou, May 4 (AFP) — The training stage of a news agency development project for seven African countries was launched here Thursday at the offices of Benin's state news agency.

The 2.5-million-dollar program is sponsored by West Germany and UNESCO for Benin, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. The aim is to improve circulation of news for their combined population of 110 million, two-thirds of whom inhabit rural areas largely cut off from the mainstream of information about national life.

LIBYA

Coverage of 8 May Attack on Al-Qadhdhafi Headquarters

JANA Promises KUNA Details

LD081740 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (KUNA) — This evening JANA declined to give any details about incidents reported to have taken place in Tripoli earlier today. However, it said in a telex contact with KUNA that it will provide KUNA with details later this evening.

Reports from Rome spoke earlier about shooting in the Libyan capital earlier today.

Spokesman Blames 'Arafat Loyalists

NC081739 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 8 May 84

[By Marie Jioannidis]

[Text] Paris, May 8 (AFP) — Libyan forces today repulsed an armed commando attack on Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's combined headquarters and residence here, killing the attackers, diplomatic sources in Tripoli said contacted by telephone.

The attack, which Libyan sources said was carried out by 13 people who entered the country from neighbouring Tunisia on Sunday, began at around 0630 GMT near the Al-'Aziziyah barracks in central Tripoli, the sources said. Shooting could be heard around the heavily guarded barracks, which Col al-Qadhdhafi uses both as a residence and a headquarters, for over four hours and either 15 or 16 artillery explosions were heard, they added. It was not known whether Col al-Qadhdhafi was in the barracks at the time of the attack.

A Libyan spokesman interviewed on a French radio station here blamed the abortive attack on "a few Libyans and Palestinians loyal to Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]," a close associate of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The spokesman, Ibrahim Bihari, said the attackers had taken up positions in a building before being "liquidated" by members of Libya's Revolutionary Committees. Libya is at odds with Mr 'Arafat's Fatah organization, the main grouping within the divided PLO.

The shooting here stopped at between 1130 GMT and 1230 GMT, when normal traffic resumed in Tripoli, the diplomatic sources said. The attack came only hours after the Libyan news agency JANA, in a report monitored here, reported that one member of a terrorist group had been killed and two injured in an incident near the Tunisian border on Sunday. The person killed in that incident was identified on Libyan television yesterday as Ahmad Ahwas, a Libyan said to be wanted by Interpol and carrying a Sudanese diplomatic passport. The passport and an international arrest warrant against a Mr Ahwas were displayed during the Libyan television broadcast. The identity photograph on the passport was not shown, although that on the arrest warrant could be seen.

Sunday's incident occurred eight kilometres (five miles) from the Libyan-Tunisian border near the coast at Dahr al-Khawf, the television said. The three-member commando was "protected and organized by the British Government," JANA said.

Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Libya on April 22, five days after a British policewoman was killed by gunfire from the Libyan embassy in London.

Libyan newspapers today gave few details of the reported border shooting, but they also held Britain responsible, linking it to the April 17 incident in London.

According to a rumour circulating among diplomats here, a second incident occurred on Sunday in the same area, when Palestinian passengers in a car were involved in a fight with Libyan forces near the Libyan coastal town of Zuwarah.

Today's abortive attack on Col al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters was not mentioned on Libyan radio.

(In Rome, the Tripoli correspondent of the Italian ANSA news agency said that once the shooting had stopped, Tripoli drivers honked their horns to celebrate the victory of Libyan forces, who marched through the city's central "Green Square" shooting in the air and shouting victory slogans supporting Col al-Qadhdhafi.

(Earlier, ambulances carrying armed troops were seen leaving the sealed-off area around the barracks where the attack took place, he added.

(The tension in the area had eased somewhat, he said.)

JANA: 'Terrorists' Killed, Captured

LD081802 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1737 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 may (JANA) — JANA has learned that this morning a group of terrorists infiltrated into one of the buildings in Tripoli. They were discovered and began to bargain with the lives of children and women who live in the building, which led to the Revolutionary Committees storming the building and killing this group of terrorists after they refused to give themselves up.

Lists of the names of the rest of the terrorists with whom they were collaborating were found in their possession.

Also, some terrorist cells, which trained in camps in Sudan and received other training in Britain in special camps at the hands of the British police, have been arrested.

[Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic in its 0500 GMT newscast on 8 May adds the following sentence: "Among the terrorist group that has been killed were the sons of Yahya Mu'ammar."]

The JANA political editor commented on this by saying Libya reserves the right to punish those who have trained and supplied these terrorists with weapons and subversive equipment.

Al-Qadhdhafi Blames UK

AU081812 Vienna Television Service in German 1750 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] An armed commando group today attacked the headquarters of the Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi. The commando group fired with machine guns on the barracks where Al-Qadhdhafi usually resides. Al-Qadhdhafi accused Great Britain of being jointly responsible [mitverantwortlich] for the attack. According to diplomatic circles in Tripoli, all 15 members of the command group were killed.

TV Shows 'Terrorist' Bodies

LD082215 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Television Service in Arabic at 1945 GMT on 8 May, during a newscast, broadcasts a JANA report on the occupation of a building by "terrorists" and subsequent storming of the building and death of the terrorists at the hands of the revolutionary committees. As the announcer reads the JANA report, identical to the item under subhead "JANA: 'Terrorists' Killed, Captured," video shows stills and clips of the bodies of the dead.

The video begins with a shot of four bloody bodies, all male dressed in civilian clothing—either white or blue shirts and blue pants—lying on the ground outside a building, with approximately 10 unidentified onlookers in the background. There are canvas bags on the ground around the bodies. The camera zooms in to show a closeup of one of the bodies, pausing on green banknotes of an unidentified nationality—but bearing the Arabic number "10" as used in many Arab countries—which are taken from the man's pockets, the ground around him, and one of the bags nearby. Then a clip is shown of approximately 2,000 rounds of ammunition being emptied from another of the bags by men in civilian clothes, some of whom are armed. This is followed by a shot panning over three more male bodies—also in civilian clothing—one with massive head wounds, and another with a chest wound, lying outside the building.

Finally, the report cuts to a shot of crowds of people chanting "We sacrifice ourselves for the revolution" and other slogans.

ANSA: Diplomats Deny Attack

AU081955 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 8 — Western press report claiming that a group of terrorists attacked Tripoli's Al-'Aziziyah barracks today received a categorical denial from the Libyan diplomatic mission here later.

The barracks is where Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi generally resides when he is [in] the capital. The statement from the People's Bureau here said life in Tripoli and elsewhere in the North African state was "extremely normal and orderly."

The statement said the "propagandistic distortion" formed part of "American and Zionist terrorist and imperialist plans" to "poison" relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and other peoples in the world.

It added that it was also a "desperate attempt to obfuscate the reality of the revolutionary and vanguard role played by the Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, for the victory of the liberty of the world's peoples."

Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad Phone Contact

NC082012 Paris AFP in English 2009 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Damascus, May 8 (AFP) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed "matters of mutual concern" during a telephone conversation tonight, official sources said here. The conversation took place a few hours after a small commando force attacked the barracks in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi normally lives and has his main office.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Reporter, Military

LD082138 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2110 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) — This evening, the brother leader met those attending the fourth ideological session of the military revolutionary committees members. The brother leader also attended a demonstration of the cavalry force today. During this demonstration, the brother leader received Eric Rouleau, a reporter from the French *LE MONDE* paper, who interviewed the brother leader.

Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR's Strougal

Jallud Receives Strougal

LD081406 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) — A meeting was held yesterday evening between Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Lubomir Strougal, the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD081404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Brother Secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison conferred this morning with Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. During this meeting they reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries and drew up a comprehensive program for mutually beneficial cooperation. They also discussed international issues of joint interest.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD082305 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) — A program for developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed in Tripoli this afternoon between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the CSSR.

The signing of the program was attended by staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak prime minister.

The program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries includes trade, cooperation in the field of agriculture, heavy and light industries, encouragement of joint investment, oil, oil industries, telecommunications, and the exchange of expertise.

The signing ceremony was attended by the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison, the secretary of the People Committee for Economy and Light Industry, the secretary of the People's General Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport and members of the Czechoslovak delegation accompanying Mr Lubomir Strougal.

The minutes of the meetings were signed by Brother Musa Abu Firaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry, and on the Czechoslovak side by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban.

The minutes of the meetings include development of the cooperation in industrial, health, and agricultural spheres and in trade, and also cooperation in the technical and scientific fields.

The minutes were also signed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Strougal, Delegation Depart

LD081823 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] 8 May (JANA) — CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud was at Tripoli airport to see off Lubomir Strougal and the accompanying delegation.

Libyan-Pakistani Cooperation Committee Meets

LD082143 Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 8, May 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The joint Libyan Arab - Pakistani Committee for Social and EconomicCo-operation convened in Tripoli last night, in its ninth session. Secretary of People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, and the Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan attended the meeting. Other participants included chairman of the administrative council and general manager of the overseas investment company, managers of Asian and co-operation departments in the Foreign Liaison People's Bureau, a number of experts from several secretariats in Jamahiriyah, a number of representatives of various ministries in Pakistan and the Pakistani ambassador in Jamahiriyah.

Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau greeted the Pakistani minister and accompanying delegation at the opening of the session stressing the need for enhancing bilateral co-operation in all fields. He expressed his belief that this cooperation is to be of benefit of the Libyan Arab and Pakistani people who linked through Islam, history and joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

He added, Jamahiriyah appreciates Pakistan's stand on Arab and Islamic issues and foremost the cause of the Palestinian people struggle to regain its land and rights.

He emphazised that the Great Al-Fatih Revolution gives priority to bilateral relations in order to enhance those between Islamic countries. On this basis, we stress through this meeting the Libyan Arab people's concern for developing this relation and its forward advancement.

He added: In spite of the progress in cooperation relation, it has not yet met the ambitions of the two brotherly peoples in Jamahiriyah and Pakistan. We have to work together to achieve the highest level of co-operation in all fields and in order to fulfill our ambitions for a comprehensive ideal co-operation.

The Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan expressed his pleasure for visiting Jamahiriyah stressing his country's full readiness to develop co-operation relations. He said: "We in Pakistan endeavor to develop our relations with the Jamahiriyah to achieve more solid relations to our joint benefit."

He added the Pakistani and Libyan Arab people have historical links and links of struggle to exterminate foreign intervention and hegemony which allow them to work together for the sake of peace and social prosperity.

It was decided during the meeting to form three committees, political, economic and technical, to prepare a comprehensive program of cooperation in these fields.

Madrid Paper on Libyan Activities in Spain

PM040826 Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 Apr 84 pp 52-53

[Luis P. Gil article: "Spain, New Libyan Logistic Base in Europe"]

[Excerpts] The People's Bureau of the Jamahiriyah (Libyan Embassy) in Madrid recently denied it has any connection with the training of a number of "revenge commandos" determined to eliminate the opponents of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime residing in West Europe. This information, which came from Anglo-Saxon sources, followed the shooting into a demonstration by Libyan exiles in London, which resulted in the death of a British policewoman and led to Britain's severing relations with Libya.

So far, Al-Qadhdahfi and the regime's Number 2, Major Jallud, have succeeded, in Spain's case, in maintaining an image of neutrality which both Spanish and Western intelligence services dispute. Libya and Spain have for some time had correct relations of an economic nature and considerable trade. Spanish enterprises, with their personnel, work in Libya, and despite certain

payments problems (suffered especially by the Galician canned food manufacturers) bilateral relations are satisfactory. A Spanish bank belonging to Rumasa was recently purchased by an Arab-Spanish consortium in which a Libyan group is participating. Joint fisheries, import-export, and transportation enterprises are operating quite normally, and nearly 100 Libyan students are studying in Spanish universities, some of them holding scholarships.

The interest Spain takes in Libya is considerably less than that Libya takes in Spain. This disproportion is reflected in the numerical size of the Libyan mission in the Spanish capital compared with that which the Spanish Foreign Ministry gives our mission in Tripoli, which consists of only 3 people. There are 7 Libyan diplomats and about 20 officials without diplomatic status working in the Madrid Libyan People's Bureau or People's Committee — the name given in the Jamahiriyah to the embassies abroad. To these must be added the people working in the Libyan state enterprises with offices in Spain. The secretary general of the People's Committee or ambassador (although he appears as charge d'affaires — revolutionary vaccination against diplomatic ostentation) is Ahmad Tahir Tabib, who is advised by four members of the People's Committee and two assistants of the same committee. The first three are in charge of cultural affairs (Maylud Ihtawish), consular affairs (Sa'd Isma'il), and information (Maylud 'Uthman). Ahmad Muhammad Naffa', 'Abdallah Zalmatti, and 'Ali Faraj Muqta are assigned no specific functions, according to Spanish official sources.

Experts on counterintelligence matters have pointed out it is unlikely the committees of support for the Jamahiriyah, from which the operations against the enemies of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime or the exiles originate, have an organized relationship with the People's Bureau or embassy, and that they come to the surface only at moments of crisis — as has just happened in London. In the case of Spain, these committees, operated by remote control by the Mukhabarat [Libyan intelligence service], have other tasks assigned to them both within the Libyan community (students, technicians, and businessmen) and in local circles of influence connected with finance, the news media, cultural or university organization, peace movements, and so forth. The versatility of these committees or groups of support for Col al-Qadhdahfi knows no bounds: They can supply funds for a weekly dealing with the "Green Book" (a kind of Bible of Qadhdahfism containing "all the answers to contemporary questions") at a university, under the sponsorship of Marxist teachers, or promote the publication of Al-Qadhdhafi's book itself by an extreme right-wing publicist suddenly converted to Islam. Subsidies or assistance for popular or regional socialist parties (which finally disappeared in the throng of the transition) go hand in hand with lucrative deals — especially arms sales — masterminded by leaders of the former [Spanish] regime.

Al-Qadhdhafi shows special interest in Spain and is extremely cautious when handling Spanish affairs. After indirecIty supporting Antonio Cubillo's Canary Islands secessionist movement, the Sovereignty and Independence Movement of the Canary Islands, he changed his mind and denied the isolated Canary Islands [Guanche] leader hospitality after receiving a senior Spanish personality who asked the colonel for support to defeat the viewpoints concerning the "African nature of the Canary Islands" in the OAU. The unpredictable colonel's changes of mood were also suffered by the Saharan separatists of the Polisario, who for a long while received their most substantial supplies via the "Al-Qadhdhafi trail." Following a spectacular reconciliation with his bitter enemy King Hassan II of Morocco, Al-Qadhdhafi abandoned the Polisario in Algiers' hands, although, according to reliable sources, he occasionally sends it an aircraft loaded with light arms as a sop....

The unpredictable colonel defies Western logic, and his constant instability in both his loves and his hates makes him especially unpopular with Western intelligence analysts and experts. As far as Al-Qadhdhafi is concerned, Spain is only — and still — a logistic base from which he can launch a large number of operations without excessive danger (commercial, financial and those of political violence) without destroying the base where he is at ease and has old and new friends. To achieve this he must avoid retaliation against exiles and enemies of his regime and connect its activities with others, also inspired by Tripoli and consisting in settling scores with diplomats of moderate Arab countries or with representatives of "international Zionism."

Pope John Paul II Serves 'Subversive' U.S. Interests

LD032300 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 May 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 3 May (Jana) — The Catholic Church in Seoul announced today that Pope John II this morning performed prayers for the souls of the passengers of the South Korean Boeing airplane downed in early September last year after violating the Soviet skies while on an open spying mission for the United States and its sinister designs. The Pope said: As we were on our way to Korea, we have recalled this incident.

In our opinion, the Pope has not improvised here; there is significance in what he has done. The Pope sang his hymn and uttered his prayers to serve U.S. propaganda and propagate the allegations of a country which has become famous in contemporary human history as the leader of world terrorism. It is a country which carries out acts of sabotage and abominable crimes against humanity.

Had he been sincere, the pope would not have done what he has. But he insisted on winning U.S. favor, that grand Satan. Thus, the Pope has placed himself in a suspicious position in which he cannot defend himself.

The Pope had exposed his position and prestige — indeed, his mission has aroused suspicion. This is as a man of religion. He is aware that the holy places are only those defined in God's divine books: the Holy Mosque in Mecca and Jerusalem and Wadi Tawba.

He knows the place where the Korean plane was shot down was not a holy place. In this regard, we wish to ask: What does Christ have to do with Italy? [as heard] We know that Christianity does not belong to the Pope. Hence, he should not give himself the right to issue certificates of indulgence and the right to serve subversive U.S. interests which undermine all religious beliefs.

How can the Pope come today to pray at the site of the fall of the U.S. South Korean spying plane when he is aware of all the facts? Isn't the Pope convinced yet that the United States was behind what he had done? If his answer is in the negative, then why did we not see or hear him once visiting the site where the Libyan Arab plane was shot down by the Zionists or praying for the souls of its passengers? The Pope has also not prayed for the victims of Sabra and Shatila camps. We have not heard the Pope raise his voice to denounce the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports. What sanctity can the Pope have after all this?

JANA on Sudanese Arab People's Congress Statement

LD061601 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Al Bayan Al Awal, Sha'ban 6, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Secretariat of the Sudanese Arab Basic People's Congress in Al Bayan Al Awal (Banghazi) issued a statement addressed to the Sudanese Arab masses in which it said:

To the masses of our struggling steadfast Arab people: We hail you in these eternal moments in the history of the struggle of our people and while our masses are fighting the regime of treason and subservience and are recording the most beautiful heroic battles to topple this regime and regain dignity for Arab Sudan so that it assumes its natural position in the confrontation of the fierce imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught against our Arab nation and in the support of all liberation and emancipation causes in the world.

Now that the dictatorial regime has exhausted all its repressive methods which did not thwart our people's will and determination to continue the struggle until its downfall, the regime once again imposes the state of permanent emergency and alerts all its repressive systems in a desperate attempt to deal a blow to the rising popular revolution directed toward totally liquidating this regime and handing over to the masses all their capabilities as well as ridding them from the grip of the capitalist rule and the hegemony of colonialist companies which made exorbitant gains to the detriment of our toiling masses.

To our steadfast masses... The hour of salvation has come. Tighten your grip and unite your ranks within secret and open congress. Confirm that all the blood-thirsty fascist police systems of the regime will not stand in the face of your strength and that all these systems will not protect the collapsing regime threatened with final downfall.

Light Industries Pact Signed With Bulgaria

LD052323 Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Sofia, Sha'ban 5, May 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — An agreement for cooperation in the field of light industries was today signed here between Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria. The agreement was signed by Omar Montasir, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industry, and by the Bulgarian foreign trade minister.

SUDAN

U.S. Secretary Crocker Confers With At-Tayyib

JN081913 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib received here today Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs. His excellency the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum attended the meeting.

Following the meeting, Crocker told SUNA he had discussed bilateral relations with the first vice president and U.S. aid to Sudan. He added that during the meeting they reviewed the current situation in the Horn of Africa and in the African region in general as well as Sudan's role in the region's stability.

Concluding his statement, Crocker affirmed that the meeting was fruitful and successful and hoped that the Sudanese-U.S. relations will achieve more development and prosperity. The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs arrived in Khartoum this morning on a 2-day working visit to the country.

Meets At-Turabi

JN081939 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — Dr Hasan 'Abdallah at-Turabi, the president's assistant for foreign policy, received here today Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, who is currently visiting the country, and reviewed with him the latest developments in Sudan, particularly the recent legislative and regional policies and their contribution to Sudan's progress and stability as well as their foreign implications.

During the meeting, At-Turabi and Crocker also reviewed the strategic security situation in areas around Sudan and the various local and international security efforts in this part of the world. They also discussed bilateral relations and their development in the various fields as well as means to promote understanding of the political, economic, and legal situations in Sudan to realize Sudan's security and development. The U.S. ambassador in Khartoum attended the meeting.

Numayri Speaks on Islam Program, SSU Spending

EA061642 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 May 84

["Press Statements" by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri following swearing-in ceremony of new government officials in Khartoum on 5 May]

[Text] [Begin Numayri recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God and to our master Muhammad and to his relatives and companions.

The role of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] in the next stage is similar to its role in the past. However, it will intensify and strengthen its activities, especially in announcing, supporting, and explaining Islamic laws and legislation, by explaining them

in accordance with the programs and in accordance with the line to which the SSU agreed at its previous congresses.

Islam and its law are a basic source for the laws and the regulation of our institutions and for the implementation of our various development activities in their various forms — economic, cultural, social, and human development. All this will be the [word indistinct] of the SSU in the coming stage — overall support and backing specially among the masses, among all the organizations which operate under the SSU, particularly the five forces of the alliance [not specified], the mass organizations, and every branch affiliated with the mass organizations, God willing.

We are now in the first stage — namely, (?changes) in some of the SSU leadership [words indistinct]. Then we proceed. There will be a large committee (?whose members) will be leaders from the SSU and some distinguished citizens to study the possibility of the various institutions — to support and strengthen what I said a few moments ago. There may be a possibility of altering the institutions in line with the work. This will be left to the study which will be done (?carefully) and progressively until we reach [word indistinct], namely supporting the Islamic law and [word indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

This will be one of the duties of the SSU. The SSU does not, as you know, take individual decisions [words indistinct] in terms of the institutions. When a decision is taken the president of the republic directs [words indistinct] to take special measures [words indistinct]. I am sure that the SSU will be strong in this direction and will strongly support [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Announcer] There was also another question about excessive expenditure by the SSU and the other organizations. The president replied:

[Begin Numayri recording] I cannot speak about this now. I do not know what the excessive expenditure is [word indistinct]. But I have heard that the SSU [words indistnct] during celebrations. I am against that because celebrations are part of the SSU's work. They are political work [words indistinct] such as the May celebrations and other celebrations and mass celebrations marking many occasions — this I support, I support very much. You will find that the masses spend even more on themselves than what the SSU spends. [end recording]

[Announcer] Another question was posed about what is being broadcast by radio stations to the rebels and the allegations being made against Sudan. The leader president replied:

[Begin recording] [Numayri] The Sudanese rebels did you say?

[Unidentified voice] Yes.

[Numayri] These rebels are traitors. Radio Libya is known and the radios of every enemy as well. Islam does create (?many) enemies from among the Muslims, from among our brother Muslims. For this reason we should work diligently. [words indistinct] This is known, an accepted fact. [end recording]

On SSU's Future Role

JN060951 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 6 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Socialist Union is going to undertake the tremendous job of supporting and explaining the Islamic legislations which were incepted in conformity with the revolution's principles and which were approved by the unions previous congresses, said President Numayri.

In a statement to SUNA, the president said the SSU organizations would have to consolidate the Islamic method and propagate it among the masses. The President reaffirmed that the SSU would challenge corruption in its different forms, as a priority for the coming stage, and expressed his confidence that the SSU was strong enough to carry out that job.

Our Islamic option is going to spur enemy of some Muslims and that of Islam's foes and that is why we have to unify our ranks and powers, he said. The more we intensify our struggle the more we could propagate Islam and spread its teachings, he said.

He said the recent change of some SSU leaderships would be followed with the assessment of its organizations' capability for defending and supporting the Islamic legislations. He said a committee, comprising some SSU leaderships and some citizens would be set up to probe possibility of changing some institutions to suit demands of the coming stage.

The SSU festivals should not be viewed as luxury spending because they are part and parcel of the political action, he said, adding that the SSU has no treasury allocations and that it fetches its resources from its members and spends them for the benefit of those members.

SSU Official on Meeting

JN051855 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 May (SUNA) — President Numayri has charged that the SSU's political organization should be a meeting place and a forum for all the Sudanese people regardless of their inclinations and that the political organization should organize its organs, frameworks, and methods of operation in accordance with the Islamic course and the requirements of the forthcoming stage represented in the reinforcement of national unity.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Umar, the first secretary of the SSU's Central Command, stated this after being received by President Numayri. He said that President Numayri instructed that the political organization should open up to all regions, cities, and villages in order to unite the citizens' thoughts about Islamic law and the requirements of national construction in the forthcoming stage.

To a question about priorities of SSU action, the first secretary said that the action of the organization will be implemented within the framework of the Islamic course, which was initiated by the SSU through the political program of the third presidential mandate. He added the organization is seeking to

achieve every positive move and remove all obstacles, negative aspects, and deviations to enable the political organization to carry out its expected role in leading national action.

The first secretary affirmed that the political organization will attempt to be open to all Sudanese and endeavor to deepen the idea of collective leadership so the SSU will be a forum where the Sudanese will be able to express their opinions clearly and frankly. He explained that field work will replace office work and that the resolutions of the Central Command and National Congress will be implemented through scientific methods.

The SSU's first secretary affirmed that the political organization will adopt scientific methods in supervising and ensuring that political action is proceeding in accordance with the aspirations of the people and the various resolutions of the organization's conferences. To a question on the ideological unity of the organization and its leadership, he said that those who were chosen to work in the political organization and its secretariats have ideological affinities and convictions on the aim and agree on the course of action.

The SSU's first secretary explained the political organization will be open to everyone to carry out ideological dialogue within the framework of the SSU. He said that individual initiatives, alternative organizations, or parallel organizations will not be allowed. He added that the SSU is a democratic organization and that all the Sudanese can exercise their legitimate rights through the legitimate organizations and institutions. He said that democracy is in agreement on a certain opinion after debating all other opinions [words indistinct] the opinion unanimously agreed upon by the majority should prevail.

New SSU Leaders Sworn In

JN061022 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 6 (SUNA) — Newly appointed members of the Executive Bureau of the central leadership were sworn in yesterday before the president of the SSU Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The members who took the oath were: Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Umar, Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman, and Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq. Also Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir was sworn in before the president as first secretary for the central leadership, and Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq as secretary of the SSU organisations committee.

SSU's Al-Qadir on Numayri Speech

JN081746 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — In a press statement on President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's speech during the cabinet's expanded session last Sunday, Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir, first secretary of the SSU Central Command, touched on the issues that the leader president's speech had raised, particularly those which have occupied the citizens' attention, as well as on their responsibilities and role in confronting the challenges threatening the homeland and its security and stability. Commenting on the leader president's speech, the first secretary of the SSU Central Command said that the speech, in which the leader president defined the features of action in the coming stage, had been frank and to the point. The president described that stage as critical and called on officials on all levels to defend the causes of the homeland and citizen, asserting that the revolution has adopted the Islamic trend although we know that this path is a thorny one and will cause several confrontations among the local, regional, and international forces opposed to the revolution. He added: This will not weaken us but will strengthen our insistence on following the road we opted for and accepted which enabled Sudan to be the first Arab and Islamic country to adopt Islamic law on the basis of the Koran and the prophet's sayings and in accordance with the country's permanent Constitution. This expresses Sudan's belief that Islam is a religion and state.

The first secretary of the SSU Central Command also dealt with the results the Islamic trend would produce, and said: We are fully aware that this trend arouses many people's concern. He added that the brutal air raid against the city of Omdurman in March and foreign media criticism are obvious signs of the increasing concern that those sides feel. We should also not forget the recent events that took place in some parts of the South in order to abort national unity, the revolution's greatest accomplishment in the southern regions. He added that the revolution's masses, through their constitutional, factional, and popular institutions, condemned these events and the actions of the terrorists and outlaws, expressed their adherence to the revolution, and disappointed the outlaws who tried to stop development in the South, killed innocent people, and disclosed their real intentions. He also praised the revolution's popular organizations and groups and said: Despite the escalating, well-organized strategic plan to disrupt our national unity and internal front, I will praise with full honesty the sound behevior of the revolution's organizations to deprive the enemies of God and the homeland of any opportunity. These organizations refrained from exercising any kind of pressure or exploiting the embarrassing situation for any gain. The honorable, national, and genuine positions of the Sudanese workers' trade unions, the general federation of the employees and professionals, the Sudanese farmers as well as the other honorable strugglers are the best sign of our internal front's steadfastness in the face of storms and of the fact that the revolution's trend satisfies the citizens' ambitions and aspirations and protects the interests of all the factions of the working people's alliance. These positions also prove that the workers are aware of and believe in their partnership in authority [word indistinct] and that the revolution took the initiative to meet their aspirations without these organizations' insistence.

Numayri Interviewed by British TV on Human Rights

JN061902 Khartoum SUNA in English 1815 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 6, SUNA — British Thames TV held here Sunday an interview with President Ja'far Numayri within the context of a programme prepared by Thames TV on human rights in the world. The interview touched on a number of general issues concerning the international public opinion, particularly about the Sudan. Numayri said the state of emergency has been imposed for many internal and external reasons related to Sudan's security and safety. He affirmed that necessary measures have been taken to guarantee safeguarding human rights

referring to the Islamic system and Islamic laws that stipulate the guarantee of these rights. Asked about the application of Islamic laws and the position of non-Muslims, Numayri explained that 75 percent of the Sudanese people are Muslims, and that the constitution says the Islamic Shari'a is the main source of laws in Sudan. He further pointed out that many constitutional articles guarantee the non-Muslims and other religions' rights adding that Islam's democracy stipulates equality among all citizens. Numayri stressed the political parties failure in Sudan affirming that the people, through its political organizations, have chosen the presidency system. He then spoke about the experience of democracy in Sudan, regional government, human rights and the refugees hosted by Sudan.

Grants AS-SAYYAD Statement

JN071542 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri has granted the Lebanese magazine *AS-SAYYAD* a lengthy press statement on a number of local and international issues. This came when the president received *AS-SAYYAD* correspondent Mrs Huda al-Husayn here this morning.

Peoples Assembly Will Discuss Emergency Laws

JN061042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — In the next few days, the Peoples Assembly will begin discussion of the state of emergency regulations and the emergency orders pertaining to the regulations. It is worth mentioning that Article 111 of the Constitution stipulates that the regulations must be submitted to the Assembly within 15 days of the date of issue.

Speaker Returns Home

JN071757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 7 (SUNA) — President of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) and People's Assembly Speaker, 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid returned here last Sunday after ending visits to Switzerland and Socialist Republic of Romania. During his stay in Switzerland, As-Sayyid chaired the session held recently in Geneva. He then proceeded to Bucharest (Romania) heading a People's Assembly parliamentary delegation. In Bucharest, 'Izz ad-Din and the accompanying delegation met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian leaders of legislative work and ministers of exterior and trade.

It is worth indicating that As-Sayyid had left Khartoum last March 27.

More Emergency Courts; Cases Prepared in Capital

JN061535 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, secretary and governor of the Central Region, today formed 10 emergency courts in Madani, Rufa'ah, Hasa, (Hisa), Managil, Duma, Kusti, (Damazin), Sinjah, and Sennar. These 10 courts will begin to exercise their authority immediately in accordance with the governor's guidance.

In another development, the national capital has prepared 14 cases related to embezzling public funds. The general prosecutor will present these cases to the emergency courts in the capital. The amounts embezzled reached 1 million pounds. One of these cases has been presented to the emergency court in Omdurman. The rest of the cases will be presented after the investigations have been completed.

Former Executives To Be Tried

JN060956 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Khartoum May 6 (SUNA) — Some former top executives of the Workers Central Cooperative Corporation, alleged to have been involved in an embezzlement case, are scheduled to appear before an emergency court here, within the coming two days an authoritative source at the presidency of the republic said.

The corporation's former board chairman 'Akasha 'Abd ar-Rahman, general manager Mustafa Taga, director of central stores Tubayq 'Umar and workers Shaykh add-Din Muhammad, Hilal 'Uthman, and At-Tayyib an-Nur will face the charge of embezzling some L.S. 3,000,000 the source said.

The detained defendants are also accused of dragging the corporation into losing deals and forgery, the source said.

Offenders Sentenced

JN081105 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1014 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May (INA) — Emergency law courts here today passed various sentences including flogging, fines, and prison terms on those who have been convicted of committing various crimes and offences. The flogging was carried out publicly. It is noteworthy that the emergency law courts are applying Islamic Shari'a law, introduced here last September.

Citizens Abiding by Emergency Laws

JN051747 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 May (SUNA) — 'Abd al-Wahhab Ahmad Hamzah, commissioner of financial and economic affairs in Khartoum, has affirmed that the citizens in the capital are abiding by the implemented state of emergency and that the shopkeepers are displaying the prices of goods and declaring their stocks of the essential commodities.

In a press statement this morning, the commissioner said that the commission of financial and economic affairs in Khartoum has made several field tours in order to follow up the implementation within the framework of the policy of spreading government authority over all markets and districts and in order to bring the government's authority within easy reach of the citizen's place of work.

At-Tayyib Briefed on Bahr al-Ghazal

JN071538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib today received Bahr al-Ghazal Governor Dr Lawrence Wall who briefed the vice president on transporting strategic food supplies to the region.

In a press statement after the meeting, the governor asserted the food supplies are transported to the region in accordance with prepared plans. He also asserted the prevalance of security there.

It is noteworthy that it was recently decided to send urgent food supplies to Bahr al-Ghazal in accordance with the directives issued by President Ja'far Numayri last April.

Capital Police Arrest 160

JN051046 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 May (SUNA) — The national capital police forces continued their campaign against the dens of crimes to establish public order in three towns.

A police source said that 160 persons were arrested yesterday for violating the fixed price of commodities, disturbing public order, manufacturing local alcohol, and leading a disreputable life.

Armed Robbers Killed in East

JN071128 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Kassala, 7 May (SUNA) — Police Brigadier 'Uthman 'Ali 'Abd al-Karim, chief of the Kassala province police, said that a joint force of the People's Armed Forces and the police last Wednesday and Thursday stormed the (Abgar) forest in the Aroma district of the Eastern Region. He said the operation was to pursue gangs of armed robbers, stop them from assaulting the lives and livelihoods of the citizens in areas of the Qash delta, and create an atmosphere of stability and security in the area.

Eight members of these gangs hiding in the (Abgar) forest were killed and four others were injured as a result of the operation. Food supplies and personal belongings stolen from individuals and people who pass through these areas were found. Also found were two Klashinkov assault rifles, a semi-automatic G-3 rifle and four ammunition magazines for various rifles.

Implementation of Shari'a Defended

GF061114 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 May (QNA) — Dr Hasan at-Turabi, assistant to the Sudanese president for political affairs, denied that the implementation of the Islamic Shari'a in his country is a mere political maneuver, explaining that it came in response to the requirements of the Sudanese people who regard it as protection against the tendencies of corruption.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-FAJR*, published here today, he said that despite the fierce campaign being launched against the implementation of the Islamic Shari'a rules, the citizens are responding to it to a great extent, affirming that the youths are the ones that will lead the movement of change toward Islam.

Dr at-Turabi accused the Western media of launching a defamation campaign against Sudan and for throwing doubt on the effectivess of implementing the Islamic Shari'a rules, because Sudan has now liberated itself from intellectual and cultural dependency on the West following their implementation.

At the conclusion of his interview, Dr at-Turabi stressed Sudan's foreign policy is based on the policy of good neighborhood and noninterference in others domestic affairs, saying: We are working to have good relations with Ethiopia so that we can foil the Western attempts to create intrigue between us. We are also trying to help Chad to solve its current civil war and will soon present a plan for national reconciliation for the restoration of the stability there.

AR-RAYAH on Southerner Storming into Radio Studio

GF080811 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Doha, 8 May (WAKH) — The Qatari paper *AR-RAYAH* reported today that travelers arriving from Sudan say that a few days ago, the Sudanese security forces arrested a southerner who is an opponent of President Numayri's regime for trying to make a statement attacking President Numayri's policy on the Sudanese radio.

The travelers say that the dissident southerner succeeded in entering the building housing the Sudanese broadcasting service with the assistance of a southern officer guarding the building. The Sudanese radio installations are heavily guarded by the security forces, and it is not possible to enter the radio buildings without being thoroughly searched.

The southerner succeeded in getting to the direct transmission studio and wrestling the microphone from the female announcer. However, the technicians operating the direct transmission studio stopped transmission at the moment the southerner began to read an anti-Numayri statement. The security forces were immediately called in and they arrested the southerner. On interrogation it transpired that he rejects the Numayri regime and that he and others are doing all what they can to change the present situation. He said that he supports the unity of Sudan, a unity that cannot be achieved as long as the present regime is in power.

TUNISIA

Libyans Detain Three Tunisian Guards Near Border

NC082050 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 8 (AFP) — Three Tunisian guards in a vehicle were apprehended today by Libyan authorities near Ras Jedir at the Tunisian-Libyan border, the Tunisian news agency TUNIS-AFRIQUE-PRESSE reported here.

The report gave no details about the circumstances, but added that Tunisian authorities had intervened with Libya to have the men released.

The incident occurred at a time when reports from Tripoli were saying that a three-man commando unit infiltrated Libya Sunday over the Tunisian-Libyan border at Dahr al-Khawf, observers noted.

KUNA:Tunis 'Silent' on Al-Qadhdhafi Accusations

LD081534 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1434 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Tunis, 8 May (KUNA) — Tunis has remained completely silent in the face of official Libyan accusations about the infiltration of an anti-Libyan "subversive group" into Libyan territory via the Tunisian border.

Officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Information declined to comment when contacted by KUNA on the Libyan accusation.

Libyan opposition sources announced in Britain they have started training their members and that they intend to follow the pattern of armed resistance against the regime in Libya in addition to political activity.

Authoritative Tunisian sources wanting to remain anonymous, consider the Libyan accusation that Tunisia facilitated the infiltration of Libyan dissident elements into its territory through Tunisian territory as "a reaction to an official accusation, leveled by Tunisia aginst Libyan last January, accusing it of exploding part of the pipeline connecting Algeria and Tunisia."

Maghreb Parties Issue Final Joint Statement

PM041351 Tunis L'ACTION in French 29 Apr 84 p 3

[Text of final statement issued by conference of Maghreb parties in Tunis on 27 and 28 April]

[Text] The celebrations marking the 26th anniversary of the Tangiers conference ended in Tunis yesterday. The delegations taking part issued the following statement:

— At the Destourian Socialist Party's [PSD] invitation,
— In commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the historic Arab Maghreb conference held from 27 to 30 April 1958,
— And in keeping with the recommendations of the second Tangiers conference (25 and 26 April 1983),
— Tunisia hosted the conference of Maghreb parties which organized the 1958 Tangiers meeting:

— The Moroccan Istiqlal Party delegation headed by its Secretary General Mr M'hamed Boucetta,
— The Algerian FLN delegation headed by Mr Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the Central Committee Standing Committee,
— The delegation of the [Moroccan] Socialist Union of Popular Forces headed by its secretary general Mr Abderrahim Bouabid,
— The PSD delegation headed by Mr Hedi Baccouche, member of the Politburo and director of the party.

The delegations were received by Supreme Combattant President Habib Bourguiba, PSD chairman and Tunisian president, and by Mr Mohamed Mzali, party secretary general and prime minister. They attended a big popular meeting which was held at party headquarters. Mr Mohamed Mzali and the delegation chiefs reaffirmed the importance which their parties and peoples attach to the unity of the Arab Maghreb and their determination to constantly strive — whatever the difficulties and obstacles — to base that unity on strong and permanent foundations, thus shouldering the mission required by the challenges which our region will face. In so doing they will have served the interests of the Maghreb peoples, faithfully responded to their aspirations, and to the message of the martyrs for freedom who sacrificed themselves for independence, dignity, and unity.

The conference examined the points on the agenda on the basis of working documents drawn up by the PSD. The delegation members exchanged views on current problems and studied the stages to be accomplished on the path to building the Great Arab Maghreb. In view of the Maghreb peoples' desire to make their civilization a framework for consolidating their independence and providing them with the conditions for preserving their authenticity and enabling them to resolutely strive to build a strong, complementary edifice and even guaranteeing their invulnerability and progress,

— The representatives of the four Maghreb parties here present:

1. Reiterated the importance they attach to the decisions taken by the two Tangiers conferences.

2. Reaffirmed their parties' commitment to extending the idea of the Arab Magreb and to spread it to all the peoples' organizations, and especially to fix it in the minds of the rising generations. They voiced their encouragement to all national and professional organizations taking part in accomplishing this mission and working to strengthen the ties of fraternity and complementariness among the Maghreb peoples.

3. Decided to draw up a fundamental political and ideological document on their parties' approach to the content of the Maghreb entity, its objectives, and the stages toward its realization. That document will be studied at following meetings.

4. Welcomed initiatives aimed at consolidating the march toward the realization of the Arab Maghreb and recommended that they be stepped up.

5. Proclaimed that the Great Arab Maghreb comprises the countries situated in the geographical area extending from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

6. Decided to hold regular meetings every April to extend dialogue and to pursue consultation among the parties, not withstanding the meetings which might be held any time necessary.

7. Decided to make overtures to their governments to set up, as soon as possible, a Great Arab Maghreb consultative council in keeping with the decisions which emerged from the 1958 Tangiers conference.

8. Reaffirmed that the concept of the Great Arab Maghreb's unity includes all the peoples of the region and stated their readiness to accept among them any other Maghreb political institution which so requested and to do so after consultations with, and agreement from, the founding parties.

9. Paid tribute to the valiant Palestinian people's resistance, reaffirmed their solidarity with their noble fight and their people's determination to stand by this people fighting for freedom and dignity under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and declared their support for the Lebanese people's struggle against the Israeli occupation. In addition they condemned the Zionist entity's practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and the complicity of the two racist regimes operating in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

They took this opportunity to hail the South African peoples struggling to remove apartheid and regain their legitimate rights.

10. With regard to the West Saharan affair, the participating parties exchanged viewpoints with complete clarity and responsibility, and called for a rapid solution to the conflict, in view of its beneficial repercussions on the Arab Maghreb.

ETHIOPIA

Somali Regime's Moves To 'Stifle' Opposition Viewed

EA082238 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] It has been disclosed that the Siad Barre regime's oppressive measures to stifle rising opposition movements among broad Somali masses are being heightened.

Radio Mogadishu quoted Siad Barre's speech in Mogadishu yesterday, saying the country is facing difficult conditions as a result of the conflicts among the various clans, tribes, and societies. Even though he acknowledged that the various movements opposing the regime have become stronger, he is trying to blame others for the problems caused by the armed struggle against his tribally-based regime. He also disclosed that he will take measures aimed at suppressing the activities of forces opposed to his regime.

The Somali people are intensifying their struggle to free themselves from the oppression and injustices wrought upon them by the Siad Barre regime. The conditions currently manifested in the country clearly show that the measures Siad Barre is taking under various pretexts to stifle this struggle will not sidetrack the Somali people from their struggle.

SOMALIA

Party Central Committee Concludes Meeting

EA081502 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], this evening officially closed the second session of the SRSP Central Committee which has been going on for 3 days at the People's Hall in Mogadishu. In a brief speech he delivered at the closing session, Challe Siad commended the members of the Central Committee for the appropriate manner in which they debated all the proposals laid before the session on the political, economic, social, defense, and security issues.

The SRSP secretary general placed before the committee a resolution already discussed by the Political Committee concerning the admission of Challe Ahmad Mahmud Farah as a member of the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee. This was unanimously adopted by members of the Central Committee who attended the session. Closing the second session, the SRSP Central Committee adopted resolutions affecting the promotion of political, economical, social, defense, and security matters.

After the committee had discussed in depth the purpose and objectives of the articles of the party rules, it resolved: to amend certain articles and bring them in line with the realities of the situation in the country; to engage in the elevation of the (?dignity) of the SDR both internally and externally; to strengthen the good relations the SDR enjoys with the governments and nations of the world based on cooperation for the mutual benefit of both sides; to practice the policy of positive nonalignment.

The political resolutions adopted by the Committee include support for peoples struggling for their freedom; opposition to colonialism and apartheid; strengthening the policy of international peaceful coexistence to solve problems and misunderstandings by peaceful negotiations; and for the party and government to engage themselves in strengtheninng the unity of Arab nations.

It appears to the committee that it is imperative to readmit the people and Government of Egypt to the Arab League; to safeguard the OAU from anything that would harm its unity, and to seek speedy methods of implementing the aspirations of the peoples of Africa; to secure international peace and stability, the committee urges governments who are members of the United Nations to give the organization their support and maintain their confidence in it.

GHANA

Defense Authorities Order 'Vigilance' at Borders

AB072312 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Regional secretaries, regional coordinators of defense committees, local PDCS [People's Defense Committee] and the police in border areas have been asked to take effective steps to maintain vigilance along the country's borders. Defense committees within the police, the army and the civilian population have also been urged to cooperate and work closely together in maintaining vigilance along the borders.

A directive from the National Defense Committee to revolutionary organs in border areas explained that the exercise is meant to maintain an appreciable level of state security and asked local defense committees in villages to beat the gong-gong [drum] to alert the people and to ask them to report any strange faces immediately. The directive also asked cadres and defense committees living in areas 50 miles from the country's borders to liaise with chiefs, elders and farmers in the vigilance exercise.

The directive hoped that all patriotic citizens whose cooperation is required for the success of the exercise would not frustrate the efforts of the defense committees in implementing the directive.

GUINEA

'Alarming' State of Health Services Assailed

AB081246 Paris AFP in English 0419 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Dakar, Senegal, May 8 (AFP) — Guinea's health services are in an "alarming" state, with defective or non-existent facilities, and meningitis, diarrhoea and measles showing "worrying" signs of reaching epidemic proportions, the country's senior health staff agreed at a conference in the capital Conakry on Monday.

Additionally, what medicines there were in the state-run chemists' shops were prohibitively priced, regional health directors and inspectors reported.

Radio Conakry monitored here, said Health Minister Mamadou Kaba Ba told the conference the new military regime would accordingly permit private medicine, pharmacies and laboratories.

Dr Ba said medicine in Guinea under the regime ousted early last month had been "assassinated — for love of money the health of the people was trampled on." He alleged that Pharma-Guinee, the centralised supplier of pharmaceuticals, had become an adjunct of the president's office under the management of Mrs Andree Toure, the late president's wife, with its funds being siphoned off into Swiss bank accounts.

Dr Ba gave some examples of how drug prices had been manipulated, the radio said. Penicillin costing six sylis (23 sylis to the dollar) on arrival in Conakry was sold in the chemists for 30 and on the black market for 150. Surgical alcohol cost 300 sylis a bottle compared with the import price of 23. And a tablet of aspirin was sold at the chemists for 10 sylis when its original cost was 50 cauris (half of syli).

The radio said a health official from Faranah, the late President Sekou Toure's birthplace, reported that the morgue there had been sold to a private buyer and turned into a house. One of the town's dispensaries had been annexed to a presidential villa, and another housed part of the Valery Giscard d'Estaing Agronomic Institute.

A hospital manager said the maternity ambulance had been used to take staff for drives, while his other vehicles were immobilised for lack of tyres.

IVORY COAST

CAR Kolingba President Arrives for Talks

AB081526 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] General Andre Kolingba, president of the CAR, arrived this morning in Yamoussoukro at 1120 for a 2-day friendly working visit. The CAR head of state is accompanied by a 38-man delegation including Colonel Alphonse Gombadi, minister of state in charge of rural development; and Second Lieutenant Nga Gnii-Voeto, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation

President Kolingba and his delegation were welcomed by Camille Aliali, minister of state, who was acommpanied by Ministers Simeon Ake, Jean Konan Banny, Leon Konan Koffi, Balla Keita, Emile Brou and the administrative and political authorities of the central region. He met with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny this morning. The two men know each other well. They already had the opportunity to meet in 1981 in Paris during the French-African summit.

The CAR and Ivory Coast share the same political ideas and there is no doubt that cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened by the CAR president's visit in to country.

Speaks to Press

AB082135 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] General Andre Kolingba is on a friendly working visit to Ivory Coast. The CAR head of state, who arrived this morning in Yamoussuokro, our new capital, was welcomed by minister of state Camille Aliali. Joseph Tareg, our correspondent, reports from Yamoussoukro:

After the welcoming ceremony and military honors, President Kolingba told the press the purpose of his visit to Ivory Coast:

[Begin recording] We can assert in Africa that we have the honor of having a wise man, namely, President Houphouet-Boigny. In

fact, this is my very first visit to Yamoussoukro. I have come here first of all to convey greetings of all CAR people to the people of Yamoussoukro, and further to all the Ivorian people. I came here to perform a pleasant duty; I came to pay a courtesy call. I also simply came on a friendly visit. [end recording].

The CAR president, who was warmly cheered by the people all along his trip, was later received by the head of state in the house for distinguished guests. The two heads of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Gen Kolingba, held private talks this afternoon.

LIBERIA

Doe Demands Names of Employed Illegal Aliens

AB081819 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The head of state, Commander-in-Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has given a 1-week ultimatum to ministers and heads of autonomous agencies and public corporations to submit to his office the names of all illegal aliens employed in government agencies and public corporations.

Quoting an Executive Mansion release in today's issue of the *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper, he said the move is a followup of the head of state's 12 April address to the nation. At the time CIC Doe called for greater utilization of qualified Liberians to benefit from employment opportunities in the country.

According to the release, Dr Doe said he believed that many Liberians graduated from college at home and abroad are being excluded from jobs, possibly because such jobs are occupied by aliens. He said he is convinced that if ministers and managing directors and others concerned commit themselves to the Liberianization program, the many qualified Liberians without jobs would benefit immensely.

Head of State Doe observed that there are many aliens in the employ of government agencies and public corporations who habitually evade immigration and Labor Ministry regulations and requirements to secure employment in the country.

MALI

Youth Delegation Leaves for PRC, Paris

AB081726 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the National Union of Malian Youth [UNJM],led by Mr Amadou Daouda Diallo, secretary general of the National Executive Bureau of the UNJM and member of the Central Executive Bureau, comprising Mr Mamadou Konate, secretary for economic affairs and Mr Abdou Sy, secretary for foreign affairs, left Bamako yesterday for Beijing via Paris. The delegation, which will pay a friendly visit to China, will meet the UNJM academic committee of Paris on their way home.

NIGERIA

Banks To Resume Normal Operations 9 May

AB081305 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Normal business activities in all commercial banks are now to resume tomorrow. They were originally scheduled to resume today. A statement by the Central Bank in Lagos yesterday said that the 1-day extension is to enable the banks to complete the reconciliation of their accounts after the currency exchange exercise. The bank also issued new guidelines for the settlement of the outstanding claims on old notes deposited to the commercial banks during the exchange.

According to the guidelines, payments in respect of claims not exceeding 5,000 naira have been spread over a period of 1 week as follows: tomorrow, Wednesday, 9 May 1984, payments of claims not exceeding 500 naira per person; Friday, 11 May 1984, payments not exceeding 1,000 naira per person; from Monday, 14 May 1984, payments of claims not exceeding 5,000 naira per person.

If for any reason a person is unable to cash money on the appointed date, he can go to cash it on any other day. The statement reminds members of the public that payments in each category will be made on the presentatiom of the relevant deposit or payment receipt and will depend where the [word indistinct] were made. It urges all the banks to give preference to persons wishing to withdraw their deposits for the receipts they are holding during the period.

One-Day Extension Granted

AB081816 Lagos International Service in English 1430 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] The Central Bank has issued new guidelines for the settlement of the outstanding claims for the old naira notes deposited with commercial banks during the recently concluded currency exchange exercise.

A statement reminds members of the public that payment in each category will be made on the presentation of revelant deposit or teller receipts and in the banks where the documents were made. It further urges all the banks to give preference to persons wishing to withdraw their deposits for the receipts they are holding during the period. The statement adds that commercial banks have been granted one more day to enable them complete the reconciliation of their accounts after the currency exchange exercise. They will therefore not resume normal banking operations until Wednesday, that is tomorrow.

Over 1.6 Million Naira Seized at Lagos Airport

AB080945 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A total of 1,638,775 old Naira notes were seized at Murtala Muhammed Airport [Lagos] during the last currency

exchange exercise. Two hundred and forty-four passengers also arrested during the period by officials of the Customs and Excise Department. Details of the seizures and arrests were given in Lagos yesterday [words indistinct] by the area administrator of the development at the airport, Aljahi Achekun Abubakar. He said that those arrested were handed over to the Nigeria Security Organization, [words indistinct] and the police.

Governor Congratulates Cross River Military Chief

AB081425 Lagos NAN in English 0851 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Minna, May, 7 (NAN) — The Niger Governor, Lt Col David Mark today in Minna described the appointment of Lt Col Dan Achibong as the new military governor of Cross River State as the wisest choice by the Supreme Military Council (SMC).

In a message of congratulation to the new governor, Lt Mark displayed that it was leaving no stone unturned in cleaning the country of indiscipline.

He therefore urged the new Cross River governor to uphold the spirit of the present military administration in its effort to improve the economic and social development of the nation.

"I believe you will continue with the same zeal for economic survival of your state and the nation in general," he said.

Until his new appointment, Lt Col Achibong was a member of Niger Executive Council and commander of First Mechanised Brigade, Nigerian Army, Minna.

SENEGAL

Upcoming Botha European Tour Attacked

AB071444 Dakar PANA in English 1416 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Dakar, 7 May (PANA) — Today's edition of the government owned Senegalese daily paper, *LE SOLEIL*, launches a strong attack against the forthcoming visit to Europe of South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha. A half-page article in the paper describes Botha's tour as an inimical gesture by Europe towards Africa, and asks what has happened to the values of freedom, democracy, and the rights of man so loudly defended by Europe? There is nothing in history, past or present, that can explain, still less justify, the attitude taken by Western Europe towards Botha, the article argues. For European capitals to receive Botha constitutes a sort of guarantee for the odious, discriminatory policy of apartheid. To accept or to receive Mr Botha, continues [words indistinct] to give one's stamp of approval — or at the very least, one's moral and political support — to what he embodies: that is, to the South African state's apparatus guilty of the worst atrocities against African people. It is also a way of pulling South Africa out of its isolation, and at the same time legitimating its practices.

Europe's welcome could not have come at a better time for [words indistinct] guerrilla activities of the liberation movements. Certain European countries, says the article, are offering South Africa a way out of its current difficulties. The article concludes by calling on Africa to defend its interests to the full. If not, apartheid will end up accepted as something normal and natural. The paper demands a diplomatic strategy that will thwart any attempt to legitimate the racists of Pretoria. Botha will visit Great Britain as from 2 June. Other countries that will receive him are Portugal, West Germany, and, possibly, Italy.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Makes Minor Cabinet Reshuffle

AB090740 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Freetown, May 9 (AFP) — President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone announced a minor cabinet reshuffle Tuesday night, in which two ministers were sacked and two others promoted. Sacked were Minister of Information and Broadcasting Moiwa Korji and Social Welfare and Rural Development minister Mohamed Dabo.

The vacant post created by the resignation Monday for health reasons of Second Vice-President Alusine Kamara-Taylor, 67, was filled with the appointment of 54-year-old Francis Mischeck Minah. A lawyer by profession, Mr Minah was attorney-general and minister of justice, and has served on several occasions as a vice-president.

Back as attorney-general and minister of justice is Abu Bakar Karama, another lawyer.

S.B. Kawusu-Konteh made a comeback at the Ministry of Trade, replacing Abu Kamara.

Edward Kargbo took over at the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, moving from the presidents office. San Sesay was promoted from minister of state [?finance] to the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The new minister of state at the presidents office is Harry Williams.

Second Vice President Resigns

AB080658 Paris AFP in English 0458 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Freetown, May 8 (AFP) — A member of Sierra Leone's ruling presidential triumvirate resigned on Monday because of "ill health," it was announced here last night. A statement from State House said "the second vice-president, Mr Christian Alusine Kamara-Taylor, has by letter dated 7th May, 1984, relinquished his ministerial responsibilities with effect from today, 7th May, 1984, because of ill health." He was secretary-general of the ruling All Peoples Congress (APC). [Words indistinct] Kamara-Taylor, who will be 67 on June 3, hails from Kambia District, which borders Guinea in the north. An ex-service-man, Mr Kamara-Taylor was a sergeant with the West Africa Frontier Force in India and Burma in 1941. When the APC came into power in 1968, Mr Kamara-Taylor began his long ministerial career. President Siaka Stevens is due to address a news conference here today.

UPPER VOLTA

New Teachers Trade Union Issues Communique

AB071052 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] After 48 hours of deliberations, the Constitutive General Assembly of the Democratic National Union of Upper Voltan Teachers, [SYNDEHV], ended in Ouagadougou yesterday afternoon. The final communique issued at the end of the sesion states that the General Assembly examined and adopted SYNDEHV's manifesto, statutes, and internal regulations, andelected the national executive body. The communique states that after a thorough examination of the various points on the agenda, SYNDEHV, a democratic mass organization, opted for a progressive, anti-imperialist, neocolonialist, and vanguard orientation. Its set goals are trade union independence, political and organizational autonomy, democratic centralism, trade union discipline, criticism, and self-criticism. SYNDEHV will, together with other workers, work to defend the interests of the working class. It will contribute toward the achievement of unity among Upper Voltan workers and solidarity among the people in their fight for a true independence. At the end of the session, a 25 member executive including the secretary general, Conrade Lingani Soumaila, was elected.

ANGOLA

Military Court Sentences 8 on Security Charges

MB081356 Luanda ANGOP in English 1200 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Menongue (Angola) — Three of the eight persons charged with being militants of the puppet group UNITA and with committing crimes against the state security were sentenced to death by the Military Court of the sixth region (Cunene and Kwando Kubango Provinces).

The sentenced individuals are Felisberto Mateus Tchiumba, Albino Tcimbala and Afonso Pandera. The other guilties, namely Bartolomeu Dala, Jose Calei, Nicolau Mucuco, Domingos Dala and Jose Manuel, are sentenced respectively to 23, 6, 4 and 2 years of imprisonment [as received].

Defendants Testify in Diamond Smuggling Trial

MB081004 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda heard statements yesterday by the first four defendants in the so-called Camanga Trial, which began last Friday and in which 124 individuals are accused of trafficking diamonds and smuggling foreign currency. Yesterday's proceedings were divided into a morning and afternoon session.

In the afternoon the tribunal questioned (Jose Manuel Machado Jorge) and (Fernando Mendes da Silva), pilots of the Angolan Airlines, TAAG. (Machado Jorge) is accused of maintaining close commercial links with (Ezc Siberia) and of selling equipment and carrying several diamond consignments to Belgium and Portugal. (Machado Jorge) is also accused of illegally exchanging 5 million cuanzas for American dollars.

The afternoon session ended with the tribunal questioning [Fernando Mendes da Silva Colorau), who is accused of carrying diamonds with an estimated worth exceeding $5 million outside the country. However, this amount appears to be less than the stones' real value. According to the charge, this individual not only carried diamonds, but was also actively involved in several diamond businesses. He was arrested while in the possession of a Trade Development Bank statement showing that his account amounted to $70,000. The facts presented undoubtedly show that (Fernando Mendes da Silva) has been involved in smuggling activities while employed as a commercial pilot for TAAG. In addition to the charges against him, (Fernando Mendes da Silva) displayed unsuitable conduct in yesterday's session. He behaved contrary to judicial rule and the judge informed him that he would be placed in custody if he persisted in his arrogantly refusing to answer the tribunals questions.

Accused (Daniel Joao Sebastiao) and (Adolfo Lopes Eteves), the other two TAAG long distance pilots implicated in the Camanga trial, also made statements to the court yesterday morning. The charge says that as a TAAG pilot (Daniel Joao Sebastiao) carried large quantities of dollars from Lisbon to Luanda. The money was used to fund the illegal currency exchange network and to purchase diamonds. He is also accused of carrying diamonds from Luanda to Lisbon, where he received about $200,000. The money was delivered to coaccused (Antonio Simoes Durao), (Toni Cafunfo), (Jose Alberto Ferreira Pingo), (Zeca Siberia), and (Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Coles), know as (Toni Coles). (Danie Joao Sebastiao) testified in his defense that he carried countless parcels with foodstuffs and medicines to and from Portugal but never diamond consignments in his briefcase, which he says has no false bottom.

Also in the morning session accused (Adolfo Esteves) appeared in court. This TAAG pilot admitted to carrying to Portugal several diamond consignments sent by (Zeca Siberia) and others, and to having brought from Portugal wads of dollars and Portuguese escudos for use in the black market or in the illegal exchange of national currency.

We recall that in yesterday's session, three other accused were sitting in the prisoner's dock. They are (Adelino da Silva Correia Miranda), (Armando Eduardo Machado Viegas) and (Armindo Leitao da Silva). They will testify at today's session which starts at 0900.

Yesterday's evidence in the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda, implicated persons, some of whom have already been arrested, aside from the 124 accused in the trial. We are witnessing a judicial action of unparalleled proportions in our history as an independent country. The case's outlines are being defined as the accused speak about the charges against them.

More Depositions Heard

MB081846 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] The trial of 124 people accused of illegal diamond trafficking and foreign currency smuggling continued this morning with more depositions. This morning the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda opened its session with the hearing of the accused Armando Eduardo Machado Viegas, whose charge sheet notes that he received commissions in Portugal and the FRG from representatives of enterprises established in Angola. These enterprises counted on the accused's influence in national organizations involved with imports to prompt the lifting of the import ceiling **capacity** [word in French] for a number of importers. In exchange, he received commissions paid and credited into a foreign bank account. Armando Viegas participated in the diamond affair, which also involved (Francisco Fragata) and (Adelino Vieira).

Next, the Tribunal will be hearing Armindo Leitao da Silva, who is considered to be an expert in the business of illegal diamond trafficking.

The first day of the hearing of depositions allowed us to come to the conclusion that the 124 accused may soon be joined by many others, some already under arrest and others still to be arrested.

We are indeed witnessing a legal proceeding of unparalleled greatness in our history as an independent country. Its scope will

be expanding as the accused respond to the accusations leveled against them. Many more names and facts will surely come to the fore during the tribunal's next few sessions, thus increasing the already voluminous legal proceeding.

FAPLA Intensifies Operations Against UNITA

MB081825 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] In recent days the national Armed Forces [FAPLA] have intensified their offensive against the UNITA gangsters who, in some regions of the country, sow grief, mourning, and discord. The FAPLA fighters mounted military operations against armed reactionary groups in the provinces of Moxico, Cuando Cubango, Bie, and Huambo, which, in most cases resulted in the annihilation of counterrevolutionary elements and the liberation of peasants they had taken prisoner.

In Moxico Province, the operations centered mainly in the area of Mucussueje, where the Angolan soldiers killed five UNITA members and captured a large quantity of war materials. Likewise, the soldiers of our national Army captured a quantity of knapsacks, weapons, and ammunition during mop-up operations in Menongue municipality, Cuando Cubango, and in the communes of Munhango and Calucinga, as well as in Andulo municipality, Bie Province.

In Huambo, two UNITA bandits were captured by our defense and security forces during operations in Cuma municipality, where some of them appear frequently.

MAURITIUS

Cooperation Pact Signed With France

AB081230 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Port Louis, May 8 (AFP) — French Foreign Aid Minister Christian Nucci and Mauritian Foreign Minister Anil Gayan initialled a draft agreement on cooperation in education, arts and culture here Monday.

The agreement, initialled yesterday, concerns mainly Mauritius and the neighbouring French Indian Ocean territory of Reunion, covering pre-elememtary and technical education, university arts teaching and research, educational documentation, adult training, cultural, artistic and university exchanges, and cultural and artistic training. Mr Nucci also laid the foundation stone of an olympic swimming pool built with French aid.

MOZAMBIQUE

UN Official To Convey Country's Priority Needs

MB081226 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The under secretary general of the United Nations for special political questions, Andulrahim Farah, said he intends to bring to the attention of the international community Mozambique's priority needs in the vital sectors of its economy. Mr Farah, who is also UN coordinator for special economic assistance program, was speaking yesterday on the second day of a 5-day working visit to Mozambique. He said that he and the team which is accompanying him would give attention first to those areas which have been devastated by drought and floods. Farah added that he would also look at those areas where development assistance was needed.

Mr Farah said the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, had followed with close interest the nonaggression pact between Mozambique and South Africa. The secretary general, he said, hoped the agreement would fulfill the expectations of the Mozambican Government and the people of Mozambique. He said the United Nations hoped also that the opportunities, which the agreement has created, would give Mozambique the peace it needed and deserved.

Welcoming Mr Farah, Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said the visit came at a very significant period in which historic events were taking place in Southern Africa and in Mozambique in particular. Mr Chissano said he and other government leaders would inform Mr Farah of the significance Mozambique attached to the pact with South Africa and to other developments in the region. He said that the pact opened up prospects of peace, but that Mozambique did not want peace just for the sake of peace. We want peace, he said, to bring many benefits to our people, to the peoples of Southern Africa and of Africa as a whole. This, said Mr Chissano, would contribute to the development of all of mankind.

NAMIBIA

Two Civilians Killed in 'Terrorist' Attack

MB081222 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 8, SAPA — Two civilians were killed and a headman injured in a terrorist attack in northern SWA/Namibia at the weekend, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today. The acting secretary to the Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said Mr Lucas Theofilus, 50, and Mr Eliaser Shikage, 30, had been shot dead by SWAPO insurgents in the Ongandjera tribal area. The name of the headman injured in the same incident was being withheld for security reasons.

Mr Viljoen said the terrorists had fled in a vehicle stolen at the scene of the attack. They had later opened fire on another civilian vehicle but no one had been hurt.

MPC 'Disappointed' in SWAPO Refusal To Talk

MB081243 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Multiparty Conference [MPC] in South-West Africa has expressed disappointment at the continued refusal by SWAPO to hold talks with fellow countrymen on the future of the territory. The MPC was reacting in Windhoek to the statement by the leader of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, in Lusaka

last Friday that his organization was not interested in talks with the MPC. The conference said in a statement that it was irresponsible of any political party to regard itself as the sole representative of the inhabitants of South-West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Parliament Discusses New Afrikaner Volkswag

MB081816 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The discussion on the establishment of the new Afrikaner Volkswag was continued during the debate on the budget vote of the minister of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in parliament today.

The leader of the Conservative Party [CP] Dr Andries Treunicht defended his participation in the founding meeting of the organization in Pretoria, but emphasised that he did not support all the viewpoints expressed at the meeting.

He said the CP welcomed a revival in the Afrikaner's cultural awareness, and also welcomed an organization that was not motivated by hate, ambition, or un-Christian racism, but which awakened a healthy love of one's own nation and culture.

Mr Ron Miller of the New Republic Party, said the organization had not only shown that it was racist, but that it championed a new phase of fascism. Mr Miller said every right-thinking South African rejected it.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on education, Mr (Horris van Rensburg) asked for the government's assurance that it would take action against organizations that were guilty of promoting violence and racism.

The minister of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in reply that the government had a good reputation in the handling of organizations that encouraged violence and racial hatred. He said also that he was of the opinion that the maximum exposure given to the Afrikaner Volkswag was the best way to ensure that it hung itself both politically and culturally.

Formation of Afrikaner Volkswag Viewed

MB081135 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 May 84 p 9

[By Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text] The formation of the Afrikaner Volkswag (AV) in Pretoria on Saturday, gathering the forces of the ultra-Rightwing together could be the most serious challenge from the Right to the Government since it came to power in 1948.

It was an emotional weekend for the more than 7,000 people who filled the Skilpad Hall to resurrect the symbols of Afrikanerdom which they believe an increasingly deviant National Party has turned its back on.

Professor Carel Boshoff, son-in-law of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and founder and first chairman of the AV, told the meeting — which drew together the Conservative Party (CP), the Herstigte Nationale Party (HNP) and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) — that the movement was "cultural" as opposed to "party political."

But the importance of a cultural movement, as opposed to a political party, has to be seen in the context of Afrikaner nationalism, which has always consisted of a whole range of organisations.

The National Party itself, while being at the centre of political power, has always been dependent on the Afrikaner Broederbond, the church, the media, the numerous cultural institutions of the Volk and (ultimately, they would have us believe) the sanction of God to be allowed to rule.

These institutions have been used both to mobilise the volk as well as to confer legitimacy on the rulers.

Both Mr B.J. Vorster and Mr P.W. Botha — who faced breakaways by the HNP and the CP respectively — understood this and attempted to rout their breakaway opponents by simply cutting them off from access to the media and expelling them from the various extra-parliamentary power bases.

Prof Boshoff understands this as well. Last October he was hounded from the Broederbond, an organisation of which he was chairman, for his conservative views and because of his opposition to the Government's new constitutional dispensation.

In reply he has set in motion the AV, an organisation that as a mobilising agent has far greater potential than any of the dissident groups, including the CP and the HNP, which have developed to the Right of the NP in recent times. He has created a power base for the right.

The AV is not merely challenging the NP and its axis for a few Northern Transvaal constituencies. It is challenging for the soul of Afrikanerdom.

"We don't want to usurp the functions of the politicians — they are quite competent enough," Prof Boshoff said to thunderous applause on Friday night.

And then, of the applause, he said: "This is the song of a people awakening.

"We must move back to the roots of the Afrikaner volk: a volk saves itself when it returns to the culture of its own identity. Political unity will flow from the cultural unity of the Afrikaner people."

This appeal to emotion is rooted in exploiting the symbols and history of the Afrikaner people. One of the ironies of the issue is that it was just such a wave of emotion that swept the Nationalists to power in 1948 and kept them there.

The battle of Blood River, Majuba, the Treaty of Vereeniging, the 1914 rebellion, the attainment of a republic in 1961. This is

the history that the founders of the AV have laid claim to — and which they claim to — and which they claim the NP has betrayed.

"When a volk separates itself from its history, it has no future," Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, told the gathering, in a snide reference to the NP. He reminded them that the history of Afrikanerdom was a history of struggle and that the Afrikaner people were again at war.

The Afrikaner Nationalist account of its history is one of endless struggle against domination by blacks, British imperialists, "Hoggenheimer" capitalists, liberals, foreign powers or communists.

But the severest and most bitter form of struggle — and the one which drew more than 7,000 Rightwingers to the Skilpad Hall this past weekend — is the struggle against the "sellouts" from within its own ranks.

Prof Boshoff reminded his audience that history was repeating itself: Time and again the Afrikaner nation had to "purify" itself. It is that minority who hold firm to their principles who always triumph in the end — be it against General Smuts or Mr P.W. Botha.

The question which is automatically asked is how "pure" the AV really is, seeing as it threads together a number of disparate rightwing groups including those which lean overtly towards fascism.

The role of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging has already been seized upon and questioned by the NP press. While AV leaders insist that the AWB is a small component it is a dedicated minority who might well be in a position to exert strong influence within the organisation.

Certainly the mood of Friday night's opening rally was militant, being a mixture of a church service and what one imagines the atmosphere of a Nuremberg rally during the heyday of Nazism to have been.

Despite appeals for responsible behaviour by people such as Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, such an atmosphere could well be open to manipulation by more militant groups within the AV.

The audience were mainly disaffected lower middle-class Afrikaners from the small platteland dorps of the Transvaal or Pretoria-based civil servants.

They clearly feel betrayed by an Afrikaner Government which is seemingly more at home with big businessmen, black leaders and American State Department officials than with its "own people"

"The path of the Afrikaner people does not lead through the Carlton Hotel or the Good Hope Centre" Mr Marais told the wildly excited crowd. "It leads through Blood River and Vereeniging."

The more well-heeled Afrikaner Nationalists — professionals, senior bureaucrats and businessmen from the cities as well as the wealthy farmers — were noticeably absent. They have done well out of 36 years of Nationalist rule.

On the whole, as their vote in last year's referendum showed, they support the more sophisticated way the Government has gone about ensuring white rule and the maintenance of the status quo in South Africa: The new consitutional dispensation, the Nkomati Accord, the recognition of black trade unions, all that which is labelled "reform."

But Prof Boshoff believes they have been deluded, that the Botha Government — with the new constitution — has hatched a plan which is doomed to fail as it will lead to confrontation rather than the resolution of this country's problems.

At that stage, Prof Boshoff told the *MAIL* in an interview last week, the Afrikaners who at present back Mr Botha will flock back to the purified "volk" in the form of the AV.

In its early days, Afrikaner Nationalism mobilised people on the basis of their sense of economic and political aggrievement as well as on their sense of racial and cultural superiority.

Today, the second time around, it is uniting people primarily on the basis of the "swart gevaar." Prof Boshoff, Dr Treurnicht and Mr Marais all spoke at the weekend of the protection of the white man as being the main aim of the AV.

As the pressure of black aspirations grows inside the country there could well be an even greater movement of Rightwing whites away from the "total strategy" politics of Mr P.W. Botha towards the more crude style of politics represented by the AV.

This, at its root, is the rationale behind Prof Boshoff's organisation.

16 UK Captives To Be Released by UNITA

MB081204 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The 16 British citizens who are being held captive at UNITA's southern headquarters at Jamba in Angola are expected to arrive in South Africa by chartered aircraft early next week. A spokesman for the British Embassy in Cape Town said this morning that Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr John Leahy, was on his way to a Angola to accompany the captives to Britain. The 16 Britons have been held captive by UNITA since February, when they were seized in the north of Angola during a UNITA offensive against the MPLA Government.

Thatcher Defense of Botha Visit Cited

MB081940 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, has defended her decision to invite her South African counterpart, Mr P.W.

Botha, to London next month for a working luncheon to discuss developments in Southern Africa. Speaking in the House of Commons, she said the visit was justified by the changes which were taking place in the region.

Responding to a charge by the Labor Party leader, Mr Kinnock, that she was being used to aid pro-South African propaganda, Mrs Thatcher said Britain talked to many countries with whose policies it disagreed.

Conservative Party members of parliament joined the debate asking the opposition to compare governments in black Africa with the South African Government.

Possibility of Botha Visit to France Noted

MB081536 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] French officials have declined to comment on reports that the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, may be visiting France next month during a European tour that will include Britain, West Germany, and Portugal. French newspapers say the possibility of the visit is being studied in Paris.

RSA Defense Grew in Face of Destabilization

MB090548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says South Africa is experiencing one of the most intense destabilizing factor in Southern Africa, and said more attention was focused on South Africa than on any other land. He said, however, that South Africa had developed a defense mechanism which was practicably unpenetrable and despite attempts by the country's enemies to harm the economy, it had grown from strength to strength.

Embassy Responds to TV Program on Intelligence

MB081650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1624 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] London, May 8, SAPA — The South African Embassy in London has accused former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie of associating himself with anti-South African propaganda — and it described a television programme in which he appears and was screened tonight as "a one-sided and naive effort" to discredit the country.

The hour-long programme, produced by an independent company, investigates South African intelligence operations in Britain. In it Dr Rhoodie, who was once head of the Information Department at the Embassy, described "dirty tricks" against the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain.

In a statement the embassy said the programme anti-South African [as received] and organisations questioned by it had expressed opinions which masqueraded as fact. "The material is outdated. Nothing that has not been said before is contained in the programme," it said. "The participants are known for their vitriolic anti-South African posture and if Dr Eschel Rhoodie, who was apparently supposed to lend credibility to the programme, wishes to associate himself with this anti-South African propaganda, it is his decision. [quotation marks as received]

In the programme, Dr Rhoodie, who was disgraced by the "infogate" scandal and who now lives in the United States, said two British Labour MP's were paid to inform on the Anti-Apartheid Movement and might still be receiving money from South Africa. He detailed operations section of the embassy in the early 1970s, which, he said, included sending out false notices cancelling or changing the dates of their meetings.

The programme is a series of interviews with Dr Rhoodie and former journalist Gordon Winter, who claims to have been an agent in London for the Bureau of State Security and to have informed BOSS on anti-South African activity. Also interviewed were representatives of the AAM, who claimed the embassy was violating diplomatic privilege, the banned ANC and SWAPO.

The AAM is trying to build up anti-South African feeling in Britain in advance of the visit here on June 2 by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha. It has asked the British Foreign Office to investigate the embassy's activities — a tactic it has used before without success.

ANC Expresses Shock Over Swazi 'Collaboration'

EA081601 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 7 May 84

[Statement issued by the Office of the Secretary General of the ANC — date and place not given]

[Text] The African National Congress has learnt with great shock that certain elements within the Government of Swaziland have handed over to the South African regime four ANC cadres who had been detained by the Swazi police at (Boia) police station. This astounding act of collaboration with the criminal Pretoria regime is a (? grave) hostile affair not only against the struggling people of South Africa but also the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world who are opposed to the apartheid system.

We call on the Government of Swaziland to ensure the immediate return to Swaziland of these four cadres. We further request the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the UN and all men and women of conscience to use their good offices to ensure that the Government of Swaziland retrieves these activists against apartheid from the hands of the torturers and assassins of Pretoria.

SWAZILAND

Minister Denies Turning ANC Members Over to RSA

MB081925 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 May p 1

[Excerpt] The Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Mbambi Mnisi, yesterday scoffed at allegations that Swaziland had handed to

South Africa four ANC cadres who were being held in Bhunya police station.

He dismissed the allegations as cheap politics that did not disturb the government in any way.

He said Swazis should ignore such allegations with contempt and not even bother to defend themselves. "We will go the OAU and United Nations holding our heads high because our conscience is clear," he said.

Mr Mnisi was speaking in the Israeli ambassador's residence during the celebration of Israel's 36th anniversary of independence.

He said the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, had received a number of phone calls from people who wanted to find out if the allegations were true.

"While I want to emphasise that these rumours that we are betraying Africa are false, I also want to stress that we are masters of our own destiny," he said.

He stressed the fact that the late King Sobhuza II laid down the foundation for national policy and stated that the country would not depart from it.

He said Swaziland would continue to be friendly with South Africa and refuse to be told by anyone else how to run its foreign policy and attitude towards Israel.

He thanked Israel for aid, particularly in the field of manpower development. He also stressed that Swaziland was working hard to achieve self sufficiency particularly in food production.

Tambo Swazi Visit Cancelled for 'Visa Problems'
MB081957 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The scheduled visit to Swaziland by the president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, has been cancelled. A Swazi Government spokesman said that Mr Tambo, who was expected in Swaziland today, could not arrive apparently because of visa problems. Mr Tambo's planned visit follows a series of clashes between the ANC and Swazi security forces that left two policemen and three members of the ANC dead.

Foreign Minister Says ANC Bases Not Allowed
MB081920 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 May 84 p 5

[Text] The African National Congress will not be allowed to establish bases in Swaziland.

This has been reiterated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini at a meeting with the UN Undersecretary General Mr Abdulrahim Farah. Mr Dlamini was briefing the UN visitor on latest ANC activities in Swaziland.

The Minister said that no refugee in the world was allowed to violate the laws of the country which grants him asylum. "The ANC activists in this country who have been registered have acted strangely recently by hiding some members of the ANC from Maputo who entered the country illegally carrying dangerous arms of war which ended up being used in harming innocent Swazi nationals.

"The same ANC members made us to arm our police, a thing which never happened in the past because when you are dealing with such people who are possessing such weapons you might lose your life thinking that you are doing a favour." Mr Dlamini emphasized that Swaziland had always been a peace loving country, alway solving problems diplomatically.

"We cannot fight South Africa. Apart from the fact that South Africa is stronger in arms, we still depend on her economically like most Southern African countries."

Therefore, Swaziland cannot be blamed for acting in the manner it did in the recent direct armed confrontation with the ANC members whereby several lives were lost from both sides.

The Minister strongly denied allegations that the Swaziland Government had ever repatriated members of the ANC back to their country of origin. "These allegations are totally untrue because as human being ourselves, we are aware of the political position of refugees in any country."

Treason Charges Against 15 Detainees Withdrawn
MB081800 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Swaziland Government yesterday withdrew charges of high treason against 15 people who had been detained until March this year. When the 15 appeared before the high court, they were told by an official of the Department of Public Prosecutions that charges against them had been withdrawn. No reason was given, but an official said five of the former detainees may still face charges of contempt of court as they had not shown up in court yesterday.

ZAMBIA

Lesotho Foreign Minister Calls on Mundia
MB081253 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia was told today that King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, who has been studying various brands of African socialism, has found outstanding features in Zambian humanism, and chosen it as a reference case for his studies. Mr Mundia was also told that this had made the king appreciate the leadership of President Kaunda and the influence humanism has made on the rapid development of Zambia and the creation of peace and stability in the nation.

This was said by Mr Evaristus Retselistitsoe Sekhonyana, the foreign minister of Lesotho, when he called on the prime minister

yesterday to deliver a special message from Chief Leabua Jonathan, the prime minister of Lesotho.

Mr Mundia thanked the minister for the kind words he had said about the leadership of President Kaunda.

Banana Calls Claims of Army Atrocities 'Gossip'

MB080734 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Church allegations about Army attrocities in Matabeleland South are based on gossip and hearsay. The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, told a consultative meeting of the World Council of Churches in Gweru yesterday that such information is not something about which to preach from the pulpits or to write to the press to create sensation. The president pointed out that the role of the Army in Matabeleland South is to protect the lives of the people and property from dissidents. He urged those with specific evidence of names and places of the alleged atrocities by the Army to bring them forward. Comrade Banana also appealed to the church to play a positive role in transforming Zimbabwe into a socialist state.

Mugabe Demands Proof

MB080603 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] Journalists and church leaders who have been spreading lies about Army atrocities will be taken to Matabeleland South to produce evidence of their claims. This was said by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, when he addressed a press conference after officially opening the Zimbabwe Internatonal Trade Fair in Bulawayo yesterday.

Comrade Mugabe noted that the country is bearing the brunt of a campaign to tarnish its image. The prime minister said the curfew in Matabeleland South will be lifted when the situation improved.

Czechoslovakia To Send Doctors, Aviation Experts

MB082010 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tomorrow is the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Nazi occupation in 1945. To mark the occasion, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Josef Janecek, announced that Zimbabwe will soon receive doctors and civil aviation experts from Czechoslovakia.

Addressing a news conference in Harare today, Comrade Janecek said the experts will arrive in June under a technical and scientific cooperation agreement signed during the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe's, visit to Prague last year. He also said the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, under the leadership of Comrade Gustav Husak, is participating actively in the international organizations which aim to safeguard peace and security.

FRG Visitors Told RSA-Based Journalists Lie

MB071012 Harare Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Harare-based foreign correspondents have often reported well on Zimbabwe, unlike their South African counterparts, who have been guilty of distortion, lies, and sensationalism. This was said by the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, when he spoke at a cocktail reception and lunch for 14 visiting journalists from the FRG. Comrade Shamuyarira told the journalists that Zimbabwe does not censor work the 22 registered foreign correspondents send out of the country. The minister criticized the overseas press for not crediting Zimbabwe for integrating the three Armies and for progress it has achieved in reconciliation and in the economy.

GDR Envoy Addresses Trade Fair News Conference

MB090554 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The GDR ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Hans-Georg Schleicher, says his country's presence at the trade fair is an expression of confidence in the existing trade relations between Zimbabwe and the GDR. Addressing a news conference in Bulawayo today, Comrade Schleicher said the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair has given new impetus to economic links and the development of trade between the two countries. He pointed out that most trade between the GDR and Zimbabwe is through the barter system, which has proved to be successful.

Under the barter trade, the GDR exports chemical raw materials, fertilizer, and paper for newsprint in exchange for Zimbabwean tobacco.

HERALD Criticizes Thatcher Invitation to Botha

MB081114 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Harare, May 7, SAPA — Zimbabwe's leading daily, *THE HERALD*, today describes Mrs Margaret Thatcher's invitation to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to visit London as "another glaring example of insensitivity over black issues."

In an editorial, the newspaper says:

"Coming as it does after the Zola Budd incident, where British officials moved with obscene haste to give a passport of convenience that could enable the South African girl to compete in this year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles, we are concerned — seriously concerned.

"P.W. Botha's reprehensible and despicable apartheid policies, which treat blacks and other non-whites as virtual sub-humans, have made South Africa an international pariah. It is therefore surprising that Britain, a member of the Multiracial Commonwealth, should invite Mr Botha for a visit.

"No matter what excuses the Thatcher government may manufacture to justify this disgraceful get-together, the bottom line is that Britain is giving aid and comfort to one of the vilest regimes history has ever seen. It is an affront to all those who think that South Africa does not and cannot belong in the community of nations as long as it practises legalised racism."

The British Government had taken part in attempts to ostracise governments whose policies it disagreed with. It agreed with thecampaign to boycott the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, because Soviet troops were in Afghanistan.

"So the British Government's contention that the South African regime should not be boycotted is hollow and illogical. It is a hypocritical attempt to justify contacts with an evil regime.

"If her government is so fair-minded, how come Mrs Thatcher has never been interested in meeting the leaders of SWAPO, the ANC and PAC?" the paper said.